4 APR. 1931

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.
12

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 79— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Mahatma Gandhi Invested With Full Dictatorial Powers

WILL BE THE SOLE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CONGRESS AT R. T. CONFERENCE IN LONDON

Executive Committee's Decision

"TO OBVIATE NECESSITY OF RECONCILING VARIOUS INTERESTS WITHIN THE CONGRESS"

NEW DELHI, April. 3.

A message from Mahatma Gandhi's camp states that the Congress Executive has decided that Mahatma Gandhi shall be the sole representative of the Congress at the Round Table Conference discussion.

Gandhiji will, no doubt, take with him the Congress Working Committee and other important leaders to whom he would submit all plans for previous approval, just as he did during the Gandhi-Irwin negotiations.

Mahatma Gandhi's advisers may number 20 besides the Secretariat.

IN THE ROLE OF PLENIPOTENTIARY

Indeed the success of these conversations has impressed the Congress circles greatly as the best and quickest method to resolve points at issue. Moreover, this decision would obviate the necessity of reconciling various interests and views within the Congress. Congress circles also emphasise that this decision enables Mahatma Gandhi to assume the role of plenipotentiary on their behalf. Mahatma Gandhi is arriving here to-morrow.

MUSLIM COMMUNALISTS CONFER IN FATEHPURI MOSQUE.

Meantime, the Working Committee of the All-Parties Muslim Conference held a sitting this afternoon at the famous Fatehpuri Mosque to decide on the plans for their annual conference which opens on the 5th and the line to take in their talks with Mahatma Gandhi, which are likely to take place to-morrow. Mr. Shaukat Ali is anxious to proceed on the lines of Mr. Mahomed Ali's proposals prepared before his death.—A. P.

MUSLIM COMMUNALISTS IN CONFERENCE

Nominating Delegates To Meet Gandhiji

NEW DELHI, April 3.

A very largely attended meeting of the Subjects Committee of the All Parties Muslim Conference was held this afternoon at Fatehpur Mosque when it is understood, very strong speeches were made condemning the recent communal riots.

The Committee appointed a drafting committee which will draw up resolutions to-day and submit it to the Executive Board of the Conference to-morrow morning. The drafting committee includes Sir Muhamed Shafi, Sir Muhamed Iqbal, Chaudhri Zafarullah, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Mr. Firozekhan Noon, Mr. Hasrat Mohani and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed.

It is further understood that the Executive Board will consider to-morrow the nomination of delegates to meet Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders to discuss the communal settlement. The chief resolutions will relate to constitutional reforms and minorities interests and the recent communal riots.—A. P.

SALT PICKING IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, April 3.

Salt is being daily picked in Lasundra, Kapadwanj Taluka. On the 6th instant people of the surrounding villages will begin manufacturing salt and a suitable programme has been fixed for the occasion.—A. P.

"JALLIANWALLA BAUG WEEK"

The Jallianwalla Baug Week will be celebrated from the 6th to the 13th inst.

Monday (6th inst.): (8 a.m.) a public procession will start from the C. Ward office near Bhangwadi and pass through Princess Street, Bhuleshwar, Girgaum Back Road to Chowpatty.

Tuesday (7th inst) (8 a.m.) Khadi hawking in Bhuleshwar ward from house to house.

Wednesday (8th inst.) (9 p.m.) A public meeting subject: Karachi Congress; Place:—Pydownee Fountain.

Thursday (9th inst.): (8 a.m.) House to house enrolment of members; a public meeting of women in Hirabag at 3-30.

Friday (10th instant): (9 p.m.) A public meeting in Bhuleshwar Kumbhar Tukda Naka.

Saturday (11th inst): (8 a.m.) Khadi hawking from house to house.

Sunday (12th inst.): (8 a.m.) Enrolment of members; a public meeting in North Brooke Gardens at 9 p.m.

NONDELIVERY OF DR. JANI'S LETTERS

Will Jail Authorities Explain?

Dr. V. P. Jani, writes:—

"Since my release from Visapur Jail on 25th March under the terms of Gandhi-Irwin Pact I learn that man of my important business letters are not handed over to me and that has caused me a considerable loss and many complications have been arisen out of that negligence of the Jail Authorities. In addition to this the previous statement issued by Mr. Dhanlaxmi Jani in November last and by some released prisoners from Yervada and Visapur Jails that was not allowed an interview for a considerable time.

For the more inspite of my being given simple imprisonment was marked for rigorous imprisonment and given hard work in Yervada Jail. I was arrested and convicted in my capacity as the President of the Bombay Province Naujawan Bharat Sabha for 1 year S. I. on 31st July by Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" ARRIVES TO-DAY

Public Reception And Procession Arranged

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan popularly known as the "Frontier Gandhi" is arriving in Bombay by the steamer "Varela" to-day (Saturday) at 7 a.m. at Victoria Dock No. 15 Shed.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION

He will be received and garlanded on board the steamer by the representatives of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Moslem Nationalist Party after which he and other leaders accompanying him such as Syed Ataulla Bukhari will be taken in a procession which shall pass through Carnac Bunder, Crawford Market, Abdul Rehman Street, Juma Masjid, Moti Bazaar Paydhuni, Bhendi Bazaar and Sandhurst Road terminating at Congress House.

Citizens are requested to join the procession.

TWO PUBLIC MEETINGS

During his short stay in the city, Abdul Gaffar Khan will address two meetings, the first at Dongri Maidan at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) and the second at Azad Maidan at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

Bhagat Singh's Ashes For Bombay

Sardar Amarsing writes from Akali Dal office, Bombay as follows:

Sirdar Jamiat Singh returning to Bombay to-morrow (Sunday) morning with the ashes of S. Bhagat Singh.

He proposes to address the Bombay public on the best way of perpetuating the memory of S. Bhagatsingh, Sukhdev and Rajguru.

This may be remembered that S. Jamiat Singh tried his level best to collect. 5 lakhs signatures from Bombay and submitted then personally to the Viceroy at Delhi, but none of us could save these heroes.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" TO OPEN NATIONAL KHADI BAZAAR

The opening ceremony of the National Week Khadi Bazaar at Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, 393, Kalbadevi Road will be performed by Sjt. Abdul Gafurkhan the "Frontier Gandhi," to-day (Saturday), at 2-30 p.m. The Reduction Khadi Sales will also begin from to-day.

VISIT TO FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan will visit the Rangari Moholla Free Night School to-night at 8-30 p.m.

Rs. 2,00,000 FOR CLUB PAVILION

"Ranji" Makes A "Good Start"!

JAMNAGAR, April 1.

The Maharaja Jamsheo "Ranji" of Nawanagar opened in his State on March 30 a Sports Club and donated a sum of Rs. 6,000 per annum. The Club pavilion is estimated to cost Rs. 2,00,000 and His Highness has sanctioned this sum also. His Highness has also presented the Club with a billiard table and all the necessary furniture in order to make a good start.—A. P.

Viceroy Leaves Delhi For England On 14th

NEW DELHI/ April 3.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin will leave Delhi for Bombay en route to England on Tuesday 14th April.

The departure will be private.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

The Gazette of India publishes the following.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—Mr. A. H. Ley, I. C. S., Member of the Public Services Commission is granted one year's leave. Sir David Petrie succeeds him. Major M. Das, I.M.S. is empdoyed in the Bengal Jail Department.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—Lt.-Col. C. K. Crosthwaite is posted as Resident, Baroda. The Maharaja of Bikaner has been granted a personal salute of thirteen guns.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. J. E. C. Jukes is granted 28 months' leave preparatory to retirement.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT:—Mr. G. T. Boag, I.C.S., is appointed a member of the Tariff Board.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT:—Major R. Sweet, I.M.S., officiates as Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service.—A. P.

Mahatma & Congress Leaders Thanked

BURMESE DELEGATE'S GRATITUDE

KARACHI, April 3.

Mr. Maung Maung Ji, a member of the Burmese delegation to the Congress, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I am thankful to all leaders of the Congress, particularly Mahatma Gandhi, for all the advice and help they have given to the Burmese delegation, regarding the question of separation. We are convinced that Burma will enjoy greater freedom and higher international status as an autonomous part of the Federation of India.

"A WRONG NOTION"

"I desire to correct the wrong notion now existing that the principle of separation is taken as an accepted fact. It is entirely wrong. The principle of separation was only mooted at the last Round Table Conference. It is open for general discussion in the plenary session of the Round Table Conference to be convened. It is absolutely unfair to Burmese political associations not to get an opportunity for free expression of their aspirations and to force separation on Burma against strong public opinion is hardly justice.

I hope all those who desire to help the two countries to remain together as friends will do their utmost in this direction for the greatest need of the time is close association of these two countries.—A.P.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

LAHORE, April 3.

The Punjab Legislative Council, which concluded its budget session on the 25th March, is being summoned for an early summer session on the 1st May, to enable some urgent programme to be gone through before the Punjab Government proceeds to Simla for the summer headquarters.—A. P.

5,000 Dead In Managua Disaster.

700 INMATES OF HOSPITAL & PENITENTIARY FIND A COMMON GRAVE.

Renewed Fires And Impending Bandits' Attack Frighten Populace.

DANGERS OF RELIEF WORK: OUTBREAK OF DISEASE FEARED.

LONDON, April 2.

Managua.—2,000 is the estimate of the death roll made by Colonel F. L. Bradman of the United State Medical Corps who has taken charge of the relief work. This work is extremely difficult and dangerous owing to the tottering walls. The presidential Palace, which is built on a high hill, is leaning sideways in a precarious manner and may crash into the lagoon in the event of further severe shock. It will take years to rebuild Managua. Some are of opinion that the capital may be removed to Granda. While abundance of food and medical supplies are arriving, and there is no lack of doctors, an outbreak of disease is feared as a result of lack of pure water instead of which beer is being widely dispensed. Further shocks this morning brought down the tottering walls and caused panic among thousands of refugees camped on the outskirts of the city. Renewal of the fires which are fanned by a strong breeze and the rumour that bandits headed by the notorious Sandino are massing to attack the city have increased fears of the populace.

"5,000 DEAD".

An earlier message from Managua stated: The death-roll is now estimated at least 5,000. Every inmate numbering 700 was killed as a result of the collapse of the hospital and penitentiary.—Reuter.

SANDINO TO CEASE OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS.

—:o:—

New York.—A message from Mexico City says that Sandino has sent a message to his representative here saying that he has ordered cessation of all offensive movements.—Reuter.

RUDE SURPRISE FOR AFRIDIS

Village Of Kalla Khel Surrounded By Strong Military Force

ALL FOR ROUNDING UP 27 "OUTLAWS"!

12 HOSTAGES TAKEN FROM THE VILLAGE

PESHAWAR, April 3.

In the early hours at dawn yesterday a mixed force of regular troops and the Frontier constabulary converged by a mobile column on the Afridi village of Kalla Khel on the Peshawar-Kohat road with the intention of rounding up the area, consequent upon the persistent harbouring of many outlaws.

As the village is located in tribal territory, all arrangements were made with the greatest secrecy, resulting in the inhabitants awaking surrounded by the troops. The force was composed of a large contingent of the Frontier Constabulary, the Gurkha Rifles, the Punjabis British machine-gunners and the Artillery.

HOSTAGES TAKEN FROM VILLAGE.

Shortly after dawn the Political Agent, Khyber, Major Parsons, called a *jirga* and informed the inhabitants that the Government was determined to end this harbouring of outlaws of whom about 27 were believed to be in the village area. After much discussion, the village surrendered 12 hostages as evidence of their determination to banish seven admitted outlaws across into Tirah and also promised never again to permit outlaws to take refuge within the village limits.

ONE "OUTLAW" KILLED.

The military depositions were so carefully made that it was impossible for the villagers not to accede to the Government's demands, although in attempting to escape over the hills, one outlaw is believed to have been killed by rifle fire. The greatest precautions were taken to prevent unnecessary bloodshed and fighting and when later a party of troops surrounded a group of hostile Afridis in a cave further up the valley, they were not harmed owing to the truce made in the village. The operations were very successful.—A. P.

Truth About Cawnpore Tragedy

THE REAL FIGURES OF CASUALTIES

"TIMES OF INDIA" CANARD EXPOSED

In its Thursday's issue the "Times of India" publishes, what purports to be "an interview with a European eye-witness" describing the incident connected with the riots. "According to his account, about 1,000 have been killed, mostly Mahomedans, and it is impossible to estimate the number of injured". It proceeds to state that "whole Mahomedan quarters have been wiped out, and the upshot of the most appalling upheaval since 1857 is that the Mahomedan minority in Cawnpore has very largely ceased to exist."

On receipt of this scarifying report we wired to our correspondent in Cawnpore, who sends us the following news. The figures he gives are:

300 Hindus and 200 Muslims dead. 600 Hindus and 400 Muslims wounded.

From this it is evident that the report of "1000 killed, mostly Mahomedans" is unreliable.

RIOT NEAR CAWNPORE VILLAGE.

CAWNPORE, April 2.

Reports have been received of an outbreak of rioting in village Balepur and other villages in the vinicity of Bithur. The Circle Inspector with a strong contingent of police has proceeded to the scene of occurrence.—A. P.

FAILURE OF GOVT. TO TAKE PROMPT MEASURES

200 Killed: 500 Injured, Says Maulana Beg

Moulana Omarduraz Beg, Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulema, U. P. wires from Karachi:—

"Having made enquiry over the disturbance of Cawnpore I have come back to Karachi to attend the annual sessions of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. The disturbance is terrible and extremely deplorable. About 500 are injured and about 200 men have lost their lives. Fires also have occurred. At present the condition is normal and peace has been restored. If Government had attempted to control the situation in the very beginning with the full force at its command, it would have been impossible for the trouble to continue longer. I shall proceed to Cawnpore shortly to compile a detailed report of the disturbance and inform the Press in due time."

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For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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WANTED.—MILL MANAGER Spinningmaster, Canvassers (Ladies) Insurance Department, Lady-Doctors, Nurses, Governess, Ayahs, Headmistress, Lady-stenotypist to consult ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106/110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.
A R 4735

ANYONE who finds a job of Godown-keeping, gets his first month's half salary. Write to P. SORABJI, C/o. The Ballard Estate Post Office.
B R 4733

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail Orders for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T.A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply with anna stamp to M.S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay
A R 4618

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS for "Secret of Happiness" given free for the welfare of mankind. Apply to D. H. Home. Post Box No. 11416. Calcutta.
A S

WANTED—AGENTS for canvassing orders for Silks, BALLA CHINA KAMARAJU BROS., Silk Merchants, Peddapuram, (Madras Presidency).

WANTED—A qualified SICK NURSE proficient in MIDWIFERY for a high class Hindu family in mofussil. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications, previous experience and terms to Box No. 814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2802

WANTED—MERCHANTS for Highclass Soaps, etc. Please apply to GUJARAT SOAP & I. WORKS LTD., Baroda, Bombay Representatives:—T. F. & Company, 5/30, J. K. BUILDINGS, GAMDEVI.
A R 4603

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition at Jubbulpur. Apply for particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.
A

THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, Lahore, has introduced a very attractive scheme for educated youngmen and those interested in Insurance business. Start Rs. 60/- per mensem with liberal commission and allowance, rising rapidly by guaranteed annual increments to Rs. 400/- per mensem. Free training. Excellent opportunity for the energetic and ambitious. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER.
A 2673

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for INDIA EQUITABLE Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

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A R 4734

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Situations Wanted

TRAINED NURSES are available for Outdoor work at moderate charges. Apply to the MATRON, Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay 8.
B 2615

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TO LET.—Proctor Road. (Girgaum Back Road) two flats on first floor of "KENNOWAY HOUSE" with garage. Apply MALI.
C R 4720

BUNGALOW with a spacious compound for film studio western side B. B. Railway five to ten minutes walk from Elphinstone Road, Dadar or Matunga. Apply to Box No. 809. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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TO BE LET—Nice commodious FLATS of a New Bungalow or Whole with Water and Electric Light, convenience at Vile-Parle (West) on Rashtriashala Road. Apply MADANLAL TRIBHOVANDAS, Engineer on spot.
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GREAT REDUCTIION IN RENT —TO BE LET at Tardeo (near Chikhalwadi) flats in "Dharma-Nivas" and "Dharma-Kuti" originally known as Tukaram Buildings having one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen Reduced rent ranging from Rs. 65/ to 95/. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Medows Street, Fort, or Tyabji House, Chaupatti Sea Face.
C 7000

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ELECTRIC BELL RS. 4.—Very useful when you call others or when others call you. One set of Bell Battery, button and 45 feet wire Rs. 4. Extra wire Re. one for 100 feet. BELSON & CO., Bombay 14.
T R 4736

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M Wk.

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M 2787

LEARN Touch Typewriting in a month. Shorthand a Speciality. TYPEWRITERS all makes for Lowest Cash or Easy Monthly Payment Plan. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO,. 321, Hornby Road.
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WANTED—well equipped CHEMICAL LABORATORY. Write enclosing full lists of apparatus and lowest price to Box No 810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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YOUR CLAIMS will be recovered and Decrees executed from Outstations and Native States. Write to Post Box 526. G.P.O., Bombay.
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P

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WANTED—BUYERS for best refined Swadeshi "Arrowroot flower, cheapest food for Healthy, Infants and Invalids. K. P. RAMUNNI & CO., Bazaar Road, CANNANORE, N. M.
N R 4731

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L R 4722

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Public Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned MAHOMEDBHOY ABDULHUSEIN is the sole proprietor and absolute owner of the Goodwill property and assets of the business of dealers in oils, paints, colours, varnishes, etc., carried on in Rangwala Building, Princess Street, Bombay, under the name and style of Mahomedbhoy Abdoolhusein and Brothers as from the 21st day of May 1930 Any person or persons dealing with any other party or parties in respect of any matter relating to the said business or paying any debt or pending any moneys will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 2nd day of April 1931
MAHOMEDBHOY ABDOOLHUSEIN.
2806

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned ABDOOLHUSEIN TYABALLI as the sole proprietor of the business in oils, paints, colours, varnishes, etc., carried on in Rangwala Building, Princess Street, under the name and style of Mahomedbhoy Abdoolhusein and Brothers has made over by way of gift on the 21st day of May, 1930, the said business and the goodwill and assets thereof to his son Mahomedbhoy Abdoolhusein who as from the said 21st day of May, 1930, has been carrying on the same as sole proprietor on his own account. The said Mahomedbhoy will also pay the debts of the said business.

Dated this 2nd day of April 1931
ABDOOLHUSEIN TYABALLI.
2805

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY. Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the property and credits (estate and effects) of GANPAT RAJARAM TANPURE alias TANAPURE, of Talegaon Dabhada, a Hindu Inhabitant, retired Pensioner ..... Deceased.

D. V. KHANOLKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay, constituted attorney of Bai Rangoobai, widow of Ganpat Rajaram Tanpure alias Tanapure, Hindu Inhabitant widow and executrix during the minority of Maruti the son of the deceased under the Will of the aforesaid deceased at present residing at Goa. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the twenty first year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 1st day of April, 1931.
MESSRS. LALA & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.
2807

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE on MONDAY, the 6th INSTANT AT 10-30 A. M. (S. T.) at 6/12, BRUCE STREET, NEAR CENTRAL BANK, FORT.

Of various modern style artistic highly polished handsome Dining, Drawing, Bedrooms and office furniture, H.M.V. gramophone, rich leather and tapestry and Chesterfield and Drawing-room suits, old Indian carved furniture, English safes, E. hall lamps, Clocks, Singer machine, plated and silverware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.

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OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL

CINEMA.
Lamington Road.

Presents

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S
Super Social Picture.

"TYPIST GIRL"

OR

"WHY I BECAME A CHRISTIAN"

Written by Mr. M. G. DAVE

Featuring
Miss GOHAR, Miss SULOCHANA, RAJA SANDOW, KHALIL.
And other well known stars of the Company.

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Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

P. S. SPECIAL EXTRA SHOW on Sunday and Monday at 10 a. m. at HALF RATES for School boys and Scouts.

TO-DAY

NORMA SHEARER
MARIE DRESSLER
ROD LA ROCQUE
SALLY EILERS
HEDDA HOPPER
CHARLIE CHASE

All
In One Super All-Talking Programme.
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PATHÉ

RIALTO TALKIES

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & EASTER MONDAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Ramon
NOVARRO
IN M. G. M. TALKING-SINGING DANCING SENSATION.
CALL OF THE FLESH

TO-MORROW SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL FAIR
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Mr. Garvin Keeps "A Cool Head"

AND FRANTICALLY DEPLORES "MR GANDHI'S TRIUMPH" ...

"British Delegation Will Require Backbone As Well As Brains"

Not being either sentimental nor reactionary in Indian affairs, we must be excused for keeping a cool head amidst orgies of emotional credulity and ecstasies of innocent ignorance. The next few months, or even weeks, will bring truth and soberness to their own again. In the fairy tale, the people were so worked upon by imagination that they went into transports over the Emperor's new cloths. The Emperor had no clothes. We must explain just what has happened, though in that process, to our regret, we may deflate somewhat the present rapturous enthusiasm. It is certain that unbalanced optimism will find itself deceived; and equally certain that Conservative Diehards who talk of kicking over the Round Table will find themselves futile.

Nothing is certain but that last week was a triumph for Mr. Gandhi More than ever the living idol of Hinduism—and this is perfectly intelligible, for he has been a heroic leader—he completely overshadows the Viceroy and the Viceroyalty. What he gives is nothing to what he gains. Less than a year ago he was imprisoned for his salt campaign and for "Civil Disobedience," on behalf of India's total Independence. Without being asked to suspend Civil Disobedience as a preliminary condition, he is brought into negotiation with the Viceroy just as one Power might negotiate with another. This in itself was a first victory by comparison with the goal at Poona.

The mighty little man pressed for an enquiry into the conduct of the loyal police, subjected by his methods to the most desperate strain. "The law-breakers proposed to put the law-keepers in the dock." He withdraws with reluctance that impossible ultimatum, which no Viceroy could accept without losing every shred of respect and authority. This is his only real concession. He revokes the boycott of British cloth in India as a political instrument, but keeps the right to pursue it under another form by peaceful picketing as a national economic cause. It is a distinction that will mean no difference in the end, so far as it depends on him. Marvellously tenacious, he does not alter his desire and intention—shared by the whole Congress movement—to extinguish the Lancashire trade by steady degrees.

He consents to join the Round Table sittings which are about to be transferred to India. Other ac-Congress leaders will take part. They accept the general idea of a Federal Constitution. They are not committed to the British conditions vital to a detailed project. Mr. Gandhi does not abate one jot of the Congress programme—total Indian independence as a right. He exults more than ever in that claim. He accepts transitional "safeguards" as a temporary matter of expediency. He does not accept them in Lord Reading's full sense. In that sense they are Britoin's irreducible minimum—an integral part of a bilateral contract. But it is clear that at the coming sittings of the enlarged Round Table, the Mahatma will work with all his clenched concentration and sinewy finesse to whittle down the Safeguards. He would be too much for the Labour Government if he had to deal with them alone just as he has been too much for the Irwin regime.

Mr. Gandhi calls off Civil Disobedience, but in circumstances of exalted prestige, giving him increased power to start it again if any British Government makes a firm stand on any issue. Thus much for what the Mahatma gives. What does he gain? Salt-collection is legalised on Dandhi beach, where he appeared last year to the world's astonishment. In imaginative India this is the symbol of his apotheosis and of obeisance to him by the British Raj. There is to be a general gaol-delivery of his friends. He has brought his year's campaign to a brilliant conclusion; and for all practical purposes he comes into the Round Table proceedings practically unfettered by anything done at St. James's.

Here it is our duty to enter a grave word of warning upon a matter which every extravagant rhapsodist forgets. The Mahatma is by no means all-important. Whether there shall be a United India or not depends upon the great Moslem minority of 70,000,000. They are vitally interested in every single movement of this immense political drama. For the British Government or the Viceroy to estrange them needlessly is madness. They have been further alienated because their community has been ignored in the New Delhi negotiations. In our view it was deeply unwise for the Viceroy to treat with the living idol of Hinduism and not to consult equally with Islam. At the end of this month an All-India Conference of the great minority will meet at New Delhi under the presidency of the Aga Khan. With no uncertain sound they will speak for themselves. We shall do well indeed to mark what they say. Their distrust is re-awakened and bitter. Never will they accept Hindu supremacy in All-India, but at the same time their old friendly faith in the British Raj is at present nigh dead. They rely on themselves alone and have their own plans.

There is no "Settlement" yet in India. There is not yet the faintest fore-thrown shadow of a Settlement.

It is not enough this time for readers of newspapers oetain thein page. Let them look to the notes on the margin. "The Times" adheres warmly to Lord Irwin. But our contemporary's special correspondent at New Delhi, while coming to final conclusions favourable to the Viceroy, throws very interesting side-lights:—

"Lord Irwin's tactics in meeting Mr. Gandhi alone have been criticised by his best friends. They have been styled as secret, autocratic and even unconstitutional."

And again as to the official glorification of the Mahatma in respect of the "Symbol of the Salt":—

"For psychological reasons there are many observers here, by no means die-hard or vindictive, who would rather have seen almost any concession made than a concession relating to the salt-tax."

That is our view, too, though this journal likewise is as far as possible from being "die-hard of vindictive."

Turn to other witnesses, and these ardently pro-Gandhist. The special correspondent of the "News-Chronicle", after an interview with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who has been a potent influence behind the scenes, cabled as follows:—

"While England was rejoicing at the news of a settlement there was consternation behind the scenes here. Everything was settled between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi until yesterday (last Wednesday) afternoon they set about drafting the terms for publication. Then Mr. Gandhi began disputing every line of the agreement until finally there was a deadlock."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru then devised a verbal formula accepted by both sides; but verbal formulas, as we know too well in European diplomacy, are the usual method of veiling substantial disagreements which are not removed. The Mahatma all over appears in the last passage, suddenly re-opening the argument and "disputing every line." We shall see him again in that character.

The nationalist "Bombay Chronicle" is a vigorous and typical Congress organ. It declares (as reported by Sir Percival Phillips in the "Daily Mail"):—

"There is a world of meaning in Gandhiji's insistence on this point (peaceful picketing), for truce or no truce the boycott must go on until the last package of foreign cloth or yarn is eliminated from the country ... It is most necessary, therefore, that the boycott should continue as vigorously as ever. Not a single Committee must slacken its efforts."

Jawaharlal Nehru is against the truce. So are many other extremist of the Young India Movement. But apart from them we must never forget that Mr. Gandhi and the whole Congress movement are committed to the formula of Independence in the fullest sense of the word; that they contemplate only a nominal connection with the British Empire, if any; that they do not concern themselves much about this point; and that they do not accept the 'Safeguards' laid down by Lord Reading at the Round Table Conference as the solid and indispensable condition of Responsible Government.

Well may we repeat that cool heads and firm fibre, as well as broad hearts and progressive sympathies, are going to be needed more than ever in the next phase of negotiations. Not for a moment dare the nation think of allowing the British part in those negotiations to be conducted by members of Labour Government alone, representing only a third of the British nation. High as Lord Sankey stands in our estimation, that would be unthinkable. It would be a thing without historic precedent in a matter of this vast moment. Remember that the final decision must ultimately be pronounced by Parliament in the name of the whole nation. After the next prolonged proceedings in India, the work of drawing up the Federal Statute, embodying Federal security for the "safeguards" as well as for the Concessions, must be concluded at St. Jame's and Westminster.

Accordingly the whole nation and all three parties must be represented in the British Delegation which will meet Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders face to face at Delhi. The British Delegation will require backbone as well as brains. The task at Delhi will be far more difficult and testing than was the task at St. James's. That in these circumstances a great English lawyer like Sir John Simon should be excluded because, at the invitation of the last Government and with the express approval of all parties, he gave over two years' devoted and masterly service as Chairman of the Statutory Commission; but that a great Hindu lawyer like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru should be included, though he signed the counter-document known as the Nehru Report—this is a weak and ludicrous paradox which would not be possible in any other nation on earth but our own. Now that Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders are coming into the deliberations we must send out to India the very strongest British Delegation that can be formed.—"Observer."

"SPURIOUS SAINT OF GUJARAT."

"Near East" Is Angry.

For several reasons we have always regarded the conversations between the Viceroy and Gandhi as a mistake. So long as the Congress organisation, at the instance of the Mahatma himself, refused to call off the civil disobedience movement they were bound to be construed as a sign of weakness on the part of the Government of India. The immediate consequences have been as disastrous as they were, in fact, inevitable. The authority of the Viceroy, in the eyes of law-abiding supporters of the British raj—and they still vastly outnumber the Congress section—if not flouted, is at least degraded, the returning delegates to the Round Table Conference are naturally piqued at the unexpected turn events have taken, while the Muhammadans, at a critical juncture in the history of Hindu-Muslim relations, deeply resent this blatant recognition of Hindu predominance. We have the greatest respect for Lord Irwin and up to this point we have stood firmly behind him in his efforts to promote peace by every legitimate means. In this particular instance, however, we think he has gone too far. Not for the first time "the spurious saint of Gujarat" has cleverly exploited the Viceroy's high sense of public duty and fairness, and he hopes, no doubt, again to be successful. His object is plain. If the negotiations are broken off, the fault will be the Viceroy's for refusing to agree to Gandhi's conditions—that the latter were impossible will be beside the point. On the other hand, if the demand for an inquiry into the conduct of the police is conceded, the nerve and moral of a service which has behaved magnificently under an intolerable strain will be broken for good and an indispensable support of the existing administration will disappear. Meanwhile an implacable enemy of the British connexion, who is directly responsible for the present troubles, is received with every token of respect and honour by the head of the very Government he is out to destroy.—"Near East and India"

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'MEETING A LONG-FELT-NEED OF THE CITY'

Congress Free Hospital Report.

The following are extracts from the Report of the Congress Free Hospital from 22nd July 1930 to 28th February 1931:—

The Managing Committee of the Congress Free Hospital, Bombay, was re-constituted on the 14th October 1930 as follows:—

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh (President); Sjt. Jamnadas Mathuradas Baxi (Vice-President), Sjt. Shankarrao K. Pupala; Sjt. Jagjiwandas Ujamshi Mulji; Sjt. Ratilal T. Thakkar; Sjt. Ishwerlal G. Gajjar; Sjt. Gordhandas P. Sonawalla; Sjt. Harjiwandas Walji; Sjt. Manilal Mohanlal Javeri (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

Fortunately the Committee were able to secure the whole time honorary services of Dr. Bnasker R. Patel, M.D. (Freiburg, Germany), to the Hospital from the 14th October 1930 and he was appointed the Chief Medical Officer from that date.

The Committee are glad to report a regular development of the Hospital and that it is serving the public to a greater extent. The fact that the Out-Patient Department of the Hospital has a daily average attendance of about 125 patients shows that the Hospital is meeting a long-felt need of the City. The Committee are also glad to report that they have been fortunate in having in continuity the honorary services of the same staff of eminent physicians and surgeons who have rendered invaluable services to the Hospital.

It is to be noted that a major portion of donations received after the publication of our first Report comes from countries outside India such as America, Africa, Java and others.

It is a matter of great joy that Institutions, similar to this, were started in other parts of the Country on the same lines. The Committee took pains to render them all the help they could. They supplied an Ambulance Car and medical requisites to the Allahabad Congress Hospital and medical and surgical requisites to places like Jambusar, Bardoli, Borsad, Kaira and others.

During the period under Report the Hospital had the honour to be inspected by several illustrious visitors including Mahatma Gandhiji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta and Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose.

Accommodation—On some occasions during the period under Report, we had to make accommodation for more than 200 cases. We thus got an opportunity to make use of Houses and Flats offered by generous citizens mentioned in the first Report.

During the period under Report, the work of the Hospital was divided into (1) Medical side, (2) Surgical side. A female ward of 6 beds, a separate Female Out-Patient department in charge of a lady Doctor, and a well-equipped Clinical Laboratory were also started.

The work of the Hospital is divided into In-Patient and Out-Patient departments.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

In-Patient (Surgical)—The total number of cases admitted under this head during the period under Report amounts to 929. Out of this number, 656 patients were admitted from those who received injuries during the assaults by the Police on various occasions. It will be seen from the full list, of those who sustained injuries at the hands of the Police, that the highest number of cases admitted on one day (2nd of August 1930) amounted to 144.

Besides these cases of assaults mentioned above, 273 cases were admitted on Surgical side for treatment. This number is composed of cases of minor operations done at this Hospital, and of cases who sustained injuries due to accidents.

Out-Patient (Surgical)—During the period under Report which amounts to seven months, the total number of cases treated under this department is 3,215. This number is composed of fresh cases treated as Out-Patients on the days of assaults as well as the patients who attended the department for dressing on subsequent days for some time. The total number of fresh Out-Patients on days of assaults amounts to 810 which will be seen in the Appendix A.

Besides these cases of Police assaults, stray accident cases as well as post-operative Out-Patients are included in that number.

NATURE OF INJURIES.

The total number of Patients injured on various days of assaults during the period under Report, amounts to 1,466 out of whom 656 were admitted into the Hospital while the rest 810 were treated as Out-Patients. Most of the injuries thus caused were of the nature of contused wounds, abrasions of soft parts; some were lacerated wounds, some were fractures of bones of the forearm, hand, thigh, leg, etc.

Out of the total number of the injured, 381 Patients received blows on the head many of whom bled profusely and required stitches. This figure goes to make 26 per cent of the total injured; on one occasion, however, it was recorded that out of hundred wounded and treated at the Hospital, 60 received blows on the head.

Out of the number of cases of Fractures, during the period under Report, 5 patients got their nasal bones completely damaged and 3 cases got the fracture of jaw together with the teeth. In one case the fracture of the mandible was complete and the same patient lost four front teeth. Eight cases had punctured wounds caused by pointed instruments. Two of them showed clear marks of bayonets being used on them. Two cases who sustained injuries on various parts of body due to Buck-shots were admitted. One off them who received 11 Buck-shots, many of which entered the lungtissue and caused great difficulty in breathing died after two days.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In-Patient (Medical):—During the period under Report 757 patients were admitted for treatment into this Hospital. Patients suffering from various diseases and symptoms took help of this Institution. Though the majority of them suffered from Malaria and Dysentery, there were some who suffered from fatal diseases such as Pneumonia, Typhoid, Meningitis.

Opt-Patient (Medical):—The Out-Patient department of this Hospital is taken great advantage of by the public. It is conducted by honorary Doctors as well as R. M. Os on week days from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and also for two hours in the afternoon. Moreover it is open all day and night for any emergency cases. It is equipped with a big dispensary and a batch of dressers. The number of Medical Out-Patients during the period under Report amounts to 6,903. The number of Surgical Out-Patients which is already given elsewhere during the same period is equal to 3,215. Thus the total number who attended the Out-Patient department amounts to 10,118. This figure shows how the public at large is benefitted by this Institution. This benefit is derived by any Citizen of Bombay irrespective of caste, creed or community.

Out of these 10,118 Out-Patients treated at this Hospital 551 are Females showing that this Institution also supplies the medical needs of the Female population of the City.

Daily Attendance—During the period under Report the average number of new registration in the Out-Patient department amounts to 47, whereas the average number of attendance on one day is 119. The highest number of patients treated at the Out-Patient department on one single day is 243.

The Ayurvedic Department—This department is running as usual. Patients who require Ayurvedic treatment are treated by Vaidyaraj.

Some free medical help for the public of F Ward of the City has been rendered by this Hospital through a practising Doctor in that locality, as a result of which 135 patients have been benefitted.

During the period under Report 11 deaths have occurred.

CHINA AND HER FOREIGN ADVISERS.

A British Publicist's View.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland writes in the "Saturday Review":—

More than sixty years have elapsed since the Chinese Government first adopted the idea of engaging foreigners, men of repute in their professions, to act as its advisers in affairs of State. The first of these apointments was that of Mr. Anson Burlingame, United States Minister at Peking, who, in November, 1867, was offered and accepted the post of Ambassador extraordinary, accredited by the Chinese Emperor to all the Courts of the world, which he was to visit in turn. Prior to this, of course, a number of foreigners had been engaged for non-political posts, first in the Maritime Customs and then in the military service of the ever-victorious army against the Taiping rebels. Mr. (later, Sir) Robert Hart, head of the Customs, had already laid the foundations of his unique career and established himself as the indispensable adviser of the Tsung-Li-Yamen at Peking. But Burlingame's appointment (made on Hart's advice) may be regarded as the first manifestation of the policy of engaging foreign advisers, which has since been repeatedly invoked, either for the purpose of placating the foreign Powers in some uncomfortable crisis, or of gaining credit abroad for progressive intentions, or of creating international jealousies.

Surveying in retrospect the motives and results of this policy, it is worthy of note that the object of the Burlingame Mission, as defined by Hart, was

> to cultivate and conserve friendly relations by explaining to each of the Treaty Powers the many difficulties that China cannot fail to experience in attempting to change existing conditions or to introduce novelties; to bespeak forbearance and prevent, in so far as possible, any resort to hostile pressure to wring from China concessions for which the Government did not feel itself ready.

It is equally interesting to recall the fact that the only instructions which Mr. Burlingame received from the Chinese Government on his momentous departure were

> to keep the West from forcing us to build railways and telegraphs, which we want only so far as they are due to our own initiative.

The appointment of Mr. Burlingame was, in fact, the first of many experiments made by China's rulers to hoist the foreign engineer with his own petard, experiments usually conducted on the ancient classical principle of setting one barbarian against another.

LEGATION COMEDY.

During that half century, many counsellors of many nations, some wise, some foolish, all loyal friends of China, have come and gone through the gates of Peking and played their parts in the diplomatic comedy of the Legation quarter. Of all alike it can truthfully be said that seldom has their advice been asked, and never taken, with any genuine intention of applying it to constructive schemes of economic, judicial or military reform. During the period between the Taiping rebellion and the war with Japan (1895) Sir Robert Hart certainly enjoyed for some time a position of exceptional influence, whereby he was enabled to organize the Customs Service for many useful ends. But even he, after years of loyal and whole-hearted service, never flattered himself that he had convinced the Tsung-Li-Yamen of the need for any radical modification of China's medieval methods of administration or principles of statecraft. To cite one notable instance: the modern navy, which China acquired in the eighties by Hart's advice and under the tutelage of Admiral Lang, always remained, like the Customs Service, a thing of foreign origin and exotic development, an alien branch clumsily grafted on to the ancient tree of Chinese officialdom, never assimilated, as the Japanese navy was, into the national life and the normal machinery of government. And when the hour of testing came, its inglorious end revealed in the background the unbroken continuity of mandarin traditions which had made the fleet a whited sepulchre, a soulless thing, that went into action with non-explosive shells and non-combatant officers.

FILING THE REPORTS.

Besides these, since the Revolution, American, German, French and Japanese experts—legal, financial, political and military—have been invited to assist in modernizing on Western lines virtually every department of the public service. With much flourishing of trumpets they come, all bustling with activity and bristling with ideas, and all over the world the Press welcomes their appointments as triumphant proof of the awakening of China to the long-deferred dawn of the New era. Then, in due season, having given their advice, one after the other, they steal away, with a working knowledge of Oriental statecraft for their pains. Their reports are filed; the rest is silence. They have unwittingly fulfilled the purpose, like that of our own Royal Commissions, of gaining time and credit for good intentions which, from the very nature of things, could never materialize. Thus when, in 1923, the Kuomintang was intent on convincing the world in general and America in particular of its progressive intentions, thus paving the way for the abolition of Consular jurisdiction, it engaged the services of an imposing and expensive galaxy of American expert talent (known as the Kemmerer Commission) to advise them upon vast schemes of economic and administrative reform. The Chancelleries were duly impressed and the financiers spoke smooth things; but from the labour of that mountain of wisdom no mouse of change has ever yet emerged.

AT GENEVA.

The present year of grace opens with a new act in the long-drawn comedy, from which it would appear that the powers that be at Nanking have come to the conclusion that the League of Nations presents a most promising and inexpensive field in which the seed of good intentions may be sown with great advantage. Within the past few weeks no fewer than three Directors of the League—namely, those connected with the Departments of Public Health, Economic and Financial reorganization, and Transit and Communications—have been invited to visit Nanking, there to advise the Government on the very same problems which were to have been solved in 1928 by the Kemmerer Commission, and later by Sir Fred. Whyte and a host of other counsellors. In the light of all experience, it is safe to predict that the advice to be tendered by these gentlemen from Geneva will produce no more practical results than that of their many predecessors. Like theirs, it will gather the dust of official pigeon-holes or, at best, serve as material for elegant academic exercises by the scribes of the native Press. Their counsel, in a word, is foredoomed to futility: not so, however, the gesture which invites it. For in seeking it, the leaders of the Kuomintang have displayed the political 'flair,' the intelligent anticipation which they habitually bring to bear upon international politics. By proclaiming Geneva to be their long-sought spiritual home, and by flattering the self-esteem of the League's Directorates, they cannot fail to strengthen the hands of the school of international idealism, which has already done so much to popularize the principle of racial equality for their benefit. Also, as none of their reform programmes are matters of urgency (or indeed of immediate application) the politicins of Nanking have everything to gain by identifying them with the League, "which touches nothing that it does not adjourn."

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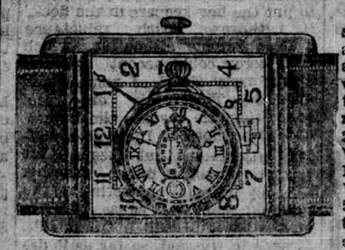

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Jails In India.

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNALS PLEA FOR AMENITIES

The report on the prison administration of Burma for 1929 records health statistics "even less favourable than those of the previous year," thus drawing attention to the fact that Burmese prisons occupy an unenviable eminence in this respect. There are often unavoidable reasons for heavy morbidity and mortality rates in jails in particular areas. It would not be fair for instance to compare, without qualification, some fever-stricken districts in Bengal with the healthier parts of the Deccan, and epidemics or famine may account for an exceptional increase anywhere, but a comparison with most Indian provinces certainly shows the Burmese prisons in an unfavourable light.

HEALTH AND MORTALITY.

Mortality in Indian jails during 1929 varied between 8-1 per mille for the United Provinces and 17 of for Assam, as compared with 27-4 for Burma. The figure for Madras and Bombay is a little over 10 per mille, Bengal and the North-West Frontier Province in the neighbourhood of 12, the Central Provinces and Punjab between 13 and 14, and Bihar and Orissa 15 p. A disquieting feature is that the Burmese figures are not exceptional, judging by the record of the last five years. A frequent cause of uneasiness to superintendents of prisons is overcrowding, and it is obvious that the recent political disturbances must have thrown a great strain on the accommodation available in many areas. Burma, however, has been less affected than India proper by political disturbances, and although it is mentioned that a number of jails were not free from overcrowding during part of the year, additional accommodation for 1302 prisons was provided, and the Inspector-General states that at the end of the period overcrowding had ceased to exist. That diet on the whole was sufficient and good in quality may be taken for granted, and the fact is confirmed by a reasonable average increase in weight of the prisoners. Watersupply is evidently a difficulty in certain of the prisons, and in some cases resort was had to chlorination. Conservancy, as in the great majority of up-country Indian prisons, is generally of the dry-earth type and soakage pits for urine are in general use.

THE BURMESE JAIL POPULATION.

The daily average strength was 19,956. Of the 546 prisoners who died, 215 were admitted to jail in good health. Amongst causes of death dysentery comes first, with 1106 admissions and 145 death. Tuberculous diseases were responsible for 248 admissions and 134 deaths. Thus these two diseases accounted for more than half the total mortality. It was not a bad cholera year, and malaria, though there were a considerable number of admissions, was not a large cause of death (0.59 per mille). Burma, as a rice-eating country, is subject to beri-beri, but there were only 28 admissions for this disease, with one death. Some of the prisoners contracted beri-beri while detained in local lock-ups under trial. This shows the necessity of keeping a careful check on dieting under such conditions. There were 3440 admissions for ankylostoma infection, and seven deaths were attributed to this cause. It is recorded that 6.70 the convict population were opium consumers. The prison at Bhamo returned the almost incredible percentage of 87.85 of opium addicts; but this habit is notoriously one of local prevalence. It is interesting to note that punishments show a large decrease for the year, and that the Borstal system, and other modern means of dealing with juvenile offenders, are receiving attention. The Salvation Army has made itself responsible for some juvenile adult criminals and a prisoners' aid society is in operation in Rangoon.

BOMBAY JAIL MORTALITY.

The Bombay mortality figure of 10.3 per mille admits of little criticism from a sanitary or hygienic point of view; but even this figure is above that of the previous two years, for each of which the rate was only 8.6. The increase was due to the prevalence of influenza in part of the Deccan, and malaria following exceptional floods in Sind. The principal causes of death were pneumonia (33), pulmonary tuberculosis (17), dysentery (9), out of a total of 136 deaths for the year. The daily average strength was 13,204. There was no serious overcrowding. Prisoners' aid societies have been formed, and religious and moral instruction is given in many centres. An experiment with the boy scout movement has been started at a juvenile jail.

THE FIGURES IN ASSAM JAILS.

Although still high, the figures for Assam are considerably lower than in most of the last ten years. With a daily average of 2470 there were 24 deaths (17 per mille). Leaving out 1921, in which the mortality amounted to 35.4 per mille, and one or two other exceptionally bad years, there has been an almost continuous improvement. Here again the principal causes of death were dysentery (13) and tuberculosis (13). When special attention was directed to the water-supply at Sylhet it was found that the municipal arrangements for chlorination were defective; efficient chlorination in the jail resulted in a rapid diminution of cases. All Assam jails have now been ordered to chlorinate their water-supplies. Many of the tuberculosis cases were suffering from the disease on admission. Malaria only accounts for 113 admissions and one death, ankylostomiasis for 14 admissions. There is no prisoners' aid society in the province, and no mention is made of a Borstal institute, or other special provision for juveniles.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

No one can study reports of the average Indian jails without being impressed with the solid good work which has been put into these institutions, and the fact that from nearly every material point of view most of them continue to improve. It would be interesting however to observe the effect of a uniform chlorination of water-supplies. Water-borne disease still seems to bulk too largely in many mortality returns. As regards social and moral uplift there is perhaps more room for comment. Subject to the maintenance of discipline, nothing but good could result from the sort of amenities which have been introduced into some American and British prisoners; such civilising privileges as books, music, lectures, and even plays might well be utilised to a greater extent than at present. The Indian prisoner is responsive to influences of this kind.—"Lancet."

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

—:o:—

"Don Quixote Disguised As Sancho Panza

"The most famous Englishman in the world"—so has a newspaper just described Charlie Chaplin. Let not the superior reader, to whom the screen is still a poor relation of the stage, cavil at the epithet. For in Chaplin's case the word "famous," used daily by journalists as a label for any one with whose name they are in the slightest degree familiar, is justified.

And much more is justified. Chaplin is a genius, perhaps the only genius whom the films have yet brought to light. That he combines the functions of director, producer and scenarist, and in his latest picture, 'City Lights,' is also his own composer, is nothing, even though it be unique. The Admirable Crichton is in general merely a master of mediocre versatility. That Chaplin should spend two or three years over a picture, take and re-take, scrap and re-scrap without thought of time or cost, is something. But an infinite capacity for taking pains does not in itself spell genius, writes David Ockham in the "Saturday Review."

PATHOS AND COMEDY.

I once called Chaplin "Every man on the Screen." If you can imagine Strube's "Little man" raised to the 'n'th power, informed with spirituality and a pathos so allied with comedy that the laughter is never far away from the tears and the tears always close to laughter, that is Chaplin. He chooses unheroic roles. He is the nonentity who is always being elbowed aside by superior strength, and who in turn triumphs by brain. Behind all his roles is idealism. He is Don Quixote in the disguise of Sancho Panza.

Twenty years ago, he was an obscure member of an undistinguished troupe of music-hall artists. Ten years ago, his face, his absurd boots, his absured hat, his absurd shuffling walk were familiar from Streatham to Shanghai, from Paris to Pekin, from Vienna to Vermount but mainly as the trade marks of a supreme 'farceur.' To-day, they are known as the insignia of a supreme artist. Neither the man nor his methods, nor his aims have changed. But the world is so easily hypnotised into taking the pretentious tragedian at his own value, has come to realize that there is a man who can fuse tragedy with comedy in a fashion only possible to the occasional supreme artist.

AGAINST TALKING PICTURE.

Alone among film stars, Chaplin has refused to make a talking picture. He realizes that sound has added a new quality and dimension to the screen, but holds that film acting is the art of pantomime, and that the spoken word is more likely to detract from than add to its quality. Dialogue in a screen play, he has said, is as unnecessory as lyrics in a Beethoven symphony, and he realized that the sound of a film actor's voice destroys the illusion of personality that has been built up by his appearance on the silent screen. Chaplin will not even broadcast. To him the creatures of the silent film are "shadowy figures of romance." And when one has had occasion to realize how the ethereal charm of an actress can be shattered by the sound of a raucous or metallic trans-atlantic voice that transforms a figure of romance into Chicago shop girl, one must agree, even if there be no other reason for lamenting the brazen insurgence of the talkies.

Chaplin has been wise, despite every conceivable pressure and temptation, financial and otherwise, to refuse to pander to the world's lust for the Dreadful Music of the Human Voice. He goes his own way, creating illusion, allowing men and women of every nationality to interpret him in their own tongue and in their own idiom, and because he is a genius he can impose the sense of reality even on people who have become so debauched by sound that they cannot believe that a film actor is really having a drink unless they hear the hiss of a siphon and the tinkle of ice in a tumbler.

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KARACHI, March 27.

"Congress is meeting today under the shadow of the great tragedy of the Lahore executions" said Pundit Jawaharlal while addressing a mass meeting in the Congress pandal yesterday afternoon.

Jawaharlal said that a year ago they unfurled the flag of independence at Lahore, and did a great many things during the last year to achieve that ideal. Their task still remains unfinished, leaving certain weaknesses in them.

The execution of Bhagatsingh, however, was a matter of both grief and pride for them, but he could not say how many Bhagatsinghs they would have to sacrifice before India achieved freedom.

The Congress Pandal was crowded to its fullest capacity, about 60,000 people having obtained admission. Pundit Nehru's speech only lasted a few minutes, for Mr. Gandhi soon arrived, appearing rather suddenly and taking everyone by surprise.

Mr. Gandhi thereupon mounted the rostrum and spoke to the gathering. His words, amplified through the twelve loudspeakers, were heard distinctly in every part of the pandal enclosure.

Mr. Gandhi began his speech characteristically. He thanked the Reception Committee of the Karachi Sessions for the first time doing away with the tent for the Pandal and thus removing the obstacle that was between them and the open sky, so that every one of us may be able to tune himself with the infinite. One obstacle gone, they should prepare themselves for removing another, this one from their heart. He felt no doubt that their fight was for their rights, and was such God was with them. They had to progress on their way by the constant practice of peaceful means, and if they continued to do so, he felt sure that God would grant them what they wanted.

THE MALIR INCIDENT.

He explained in detail the indident at Malir. He said that the Government had given and impetus to the resentment that some felt at the pact, by executing Bhagatsingh, and Mr. Gandhi continued: "Because I am now cooperating with the Government and was frequently meeting the Viceroy, I was also victimised in their anger. I alighted at Malir. They, the Nau Juwans, demanded of me to show Bhagatsingh or go away. I feel no resenment for such action of theirs. For this had not happened for the first time in my life. A man who wants to serve is in duty bound to feel no resentment at the anger or displeasure of those whom he serves. I should not resent their anger towards me, not because I am practicing non-violence, but because it is my duty. When I saw their angry faces, I felt that who else will be angry with me if not they. They are like sons to me. What harm is there even if they beat me. And it is very easy to beat me. I have no detective to follow me, no bodyguards to keep a constant vigil over my safety. God is my sole protector.

LAST MINUTE EFFORTS.

But I did not discover any such motive in them. They shouted "Go back Gandhi." They have a right to do so. I did but do my level best for the commutation of death sentences of Bhagatsingh and hihs comrades which was expected of me. I learnt on the night of the 22nd that their relations had been informed to see them for the last time on the 23rd. I sat myself the very night to write out a letter to the Viceroy asking him to intervene. I could not finish it that night. So I woke at one in the morning and finished it. But it did not prove effective. I did not make the commutation of their sentences a term of the truce.

But the Nau Jawans were very civil in expressing their wrath against me. With great courtesy they handed me a black-flower in a handkerchief which they could have thrown in my face. I do not accept flowers even from ladies. But I accepted it, and want to keep it in my permanent possession. When they come to me and make their peace with me, I shall give it back to them. Till then it will remain my property.

A CUP OF LOVE.

If they say that I am doing harm to the country, they have a right to do so. But even if they do worse, my duty is to turn them to the path of love and affection. I have no weapon to goad them, but I have a cup of love. Those who want to enjoy it may do so. I suffer the opposition of those that do not like it. Let none tell them and the sister who was with them a single harsh word. Let none take upon yourself the duty of protecting me. There is one God to do it, and he alone is able.

I want to give my message to the Nau Jawans. They are not here, but I wish that my message may reach them. I am fit only to serve you. Please come forward and utilise my services. I am not gladdened at the death of any one. I would not imprison even a thief or a dacoit. If I had been able to persuade Bhagat Singh and his comrades from the paths that they had taken, I would have told them the futility of their action. India is a country of the meek, the humble.

I have practised non-violence for over forty years and have come to the conclusion that India will not get her salvation by violent means. See what small children have done. See what women have done, who go in this country by significant name of "abla", incapable of strength. Suppose if you had placed pistols in the hands of a score or two of them. But do you think that it would have created latent forces amongst them such as has been created now?

SPIRIT OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

Do you know what happened in Borsad. Gangaben, a sister with a fragile body, had a blow on her head, which bled profusely and coloured her white garment red. If I would have been in her position I would have fainted at such a blow. But she did not. Instead she walked all the way and pacified others to bear inflictions patiently. In spite of violent assaults being perpetrated on people, India was high in the estimation of other countries of the world. See the spirit of self-sacrifice in the children. They shunned sweets. They shunned kites. They shunned play. If I turn them to the path of the sword, it would not be possible to create such a spirit in them. For this reason I am telling the youthful to have patience. If you give expression to your anger you will prevent the progress of the country.

I for myself consider even the Englishmen as my brethren, and not as an enemy, but they do. But if they resort to anger, they will sure get themselves caught in their hands. No amount of wrath will bring Bhagatsingh back to them. Others may on the other had be lost. I shall tell the Nau Jawan that even when the Government has given you cause for anger, in the name of God, and if that does not suit you, in the name of the country which you love, control your passions and utilise your capabilities for the attainment of Swarajya on our path. If you do not want to do it, then please sit in silence. I have been doing this work for the last forty years. Let me work for the rest of my lifetime.

GANDHISM CANNOT BE DESTROYED.

You want to destroy Gandhism. But believe me, even if you kill me and all of my followers, Gandhism will remain as intact as ever. Because you cannot destroy Truth, and Gandhism is founded on truth. Gandhism means Swarajya for India. Destroy Gandhism if you will and destroy Swarajya for India; destroy all the latent forces that have been created in the masses, at which everyone who comes to the country gets amazed. See the example of our constructive abilities. In twenty-five days we have created a veritable city here. Swarajya will be of all of us, be it from whatever section of the people. If it will be Swarajya, it will be a kingdom of God. Therefore do not annihilate such great preparations that have been made for the attainment of Swarajya. If you do not like my ways, please keep quiet and let me do my work.

Bhagat Singh was a brave soul. And what will his and the souls of his comrades say when they know that in their names you tried to close forcibly shops of some Mohmedans who were not willing to do so, which ultimately resulted in a riot, killing twenty and injuring over a hundred. I hear even boys were killed, even women were assaulted. Be they of whatever community, those who did this were not true Hindus or true Mohamedans. By such riots we recede some steps from the goal of Swarajya. When I shall not be able to suffer the pangs of such-an action, I shall have to take another course.

I do not like insincerity. You promise me to do peaceful picketing, and then resort to methods which are worse than violence. Merchants promise me not to sell foreign cloth, and then forget all about it the very next moment. Sisters promise me to wear khadi, and then do not do it. I am telling you plainly that you do not deceive me. I am going on believing in your promises, and you do not keep them. Still I am going on believing in your promises. Some think me crazy; some a fool. And now I am on the horns of a dilemma what to do. I have now only my fragile body to sacrifice, which some day I shall do.

I have done what could be done by a man for Bhagat Singh. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, venerated of all of us, has left no stone unturned to save him. Efforts of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru were also of no less magnitude. But still he could not be saved. It shows our weakness. But if still the Nau Jawans do not believe me, then tell me what am I to do?

WILL STARVE HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Proceeding, Mahatma Gandhi said if the young man try to make work at the Congress session impossible, they could not bring back Bhagat Singh. On the other hand they would retard the progress of the country. "I aspire for Swaraj—Ramraj or a government of peace and love—which alone could be achieved through non-violence. This is my only dream. I live, I eat, II walk, I speak, and I move for that dream alone. But the day my inner voice tells me that the country has no longer any need for me, the day I am convinced that the people have refused to respond to my call, I will starve myself to death."

At the close again he stressed communal unity, the spread of khadi and abolition of foreign cloth in India not from view of boycott, but because it is in the interest of India, through perfectly peaceful means as necessities for the attainment of Swarajya. If he was assured of this, he was sure that all the political prisoners would be free. He asked them once more to do every action with God as witness and not to resort to compulsion in any case.

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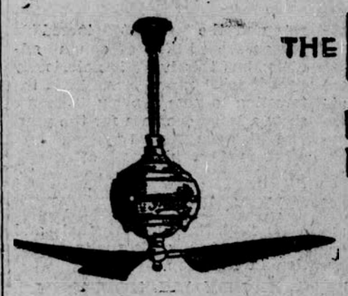

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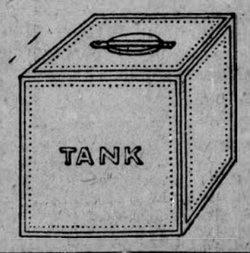

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—:o:—

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.

The Band of the East Lancashire Regt. will paly a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 5th inst.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prof. R. Pratapgiri B.A., will conduct the weekly divine service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgam on Sunday the 5th inst. at 5-30 P.M. in English.

SALVATION OR MUKTI.

(Meaning of Easter):—This will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered to-morrow. (Sunday,) evening at 6 o'clock in the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51 Esplanade Road.

G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union

SPECIAL CONFERENCE OF WORKERS.

The Special Conference of the G. I. P. Railway Workers will be held on Sunday (5th inst.) at Damodar Thakarsy Hall, Parel at 5 p.m. (S. T.) Comrade R. S. Ruikar, M.A., LL.B., of Nagpur, will preside.

SWADESH DHARM UDYOG MANDIR.

A meeting of the donors to the above fund will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8 P.M., in the premises of the Mandir (near Congress house, opp. Amin Nursery.) when the secretary will report the progress of the last nine months and the use of the money donated.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual Fortnightly Class of the Society will be conducted by Swami Vishwanand of Ramkrishna Mission, on Sunday (5th Instant) at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the Class will be "PROBLEM OF LIFE AND DEATH."

AKALI DAL CAMP.

Sardar Partap Singh, President Akali Dal, returned to Bombay from Punjab, and resumed charge of Akali Dal Camp on Friday morning.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL ANDHRA MAHASABHA.

The members of the Bombay Provincial Andhra Mahasabha will meet the Andhra delegates returning from Karachi at a Social gathering at the Servant of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Saturday).

TAMIL LITERARY CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION.

It has been proposed to hold a Tamil Literary Conference and a Swadeshi Exhibition at Karur in the first week of June. For that purpose an Executive Committee, from among the public workers, has been formed.

Arrangements are proceeding to bring together at the Conference distinguished students and authors of Tamil literature and to put on show Swadeshi and Khaddar goods in the Exhibition grounds. Collection of funds has begun. It is hoped that the people of Karur Taluk will generously contribute towards the expenses of the Conference and to Exhibition.

A SOCIAL PICTURE

At The West-End

The "Tolls of Destiny," to be released this evening at the West-End interprets the "Karma" theory of life. The Orient Pictures Corporation respons ble for the photoplay has handled the popular theme cleverly. The drama of his past life has been enacted with feeling and forces by the hero. And, the drama includes vivid gdimpses of the race-course, the gamb'ing dens and the consequent experiences of jail life the jail where the heroine, Miss Zubeida, pleads eloquently is the Central jail at Yervada. One of the noticeable pictures of the film is the effective manner in which some of the interior "shots" have been utilised to emphasise the atmospheric value of the story.

MUSLIM YOUTH LEAGUE

The General meeting of the Muslim Youth League was held on Tuesday, 31st March under the Presidentship of Mr. V. A. Soboni, in the Young men' Cutchhee Association Hall, at 9-30 p.m. when the following election of the members of the Managing Committee took place:—

Mr. Esmail Haji Kassam Pardia, President; Mr. M. I. Banajeewalla, Vice-President; Mr. H. H. Khatri, Secretary; A. B. Memon, Secretary; and S. M. Tayab, Treasurer.

COLLECTIVE FARMS IN RUSSIA.

—:o:—

New Discipline For The Workers.

The Moscow Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

An important new set of rules governing conditions of labour in the collective farms, and establishing something in the nature of factory discipline there, has recently been promulgated by the Collective Farm Headquarters which co-ordinates and supervises the activities of the scores of thousands of collective farms which exist all over the Soviet Union.

The time has passed when the "kolkhozi", or collective farms could be regarded as a mere experiment or a blind leap into the dark. According to official statistics these farms, which, along with the State farms, are given preferential supply with tractors, large agricultural machines, fertilisers, &c., increased their planted area by 50 per cent. last year, and brought 30,000,000 additional acres under cultivation. There was a big exodus of forcibly "collectivised" peasants from the new farms last spring, after Stalin's letter, "Giddiness from Success," heralded the inauguration of a milder agrarian policy, and the percentage of collectivised households fell from 57 in February, 1930, to 21 in the early autumn; but the basic grain-producing regions of Southern and South-eastern Russia retained, to a considerable degree, the collective form of farming, and lately a turn in the opposite direction has brought the percentage of collectivisation up to about 30. The Communist Party programme calls for the collectivisation of at least half the peasant households by the end of 1931.

The Soviet agrarian problem today is one of quality rather than of quantity. It is not so much a question of bringing the peasants to pool their holdings in collective farms by a combination of propaganda, economic pressure, and the grim death-knell of individual farming sounded by the "liquidation of the kulaks as a class," as of making them work efficiently after they are enrolled in the new farms.

THE NEW RULES.

The new rules provide that piecework shall be the basis of payment for labour in collective farms, that each member of a collective farm shall be assigned to and kept at a definite task, instead of being more or less aimlessly shifted about, and that all practices which might undermine productivity of labour, such as distribution of the farm income according to the number of "eaters" in each family, shall be stopped. In distributing the income quantity and quality of work performed are to be the sole standards, apart from a distribution of 5 per cent. of the income among members in accordance with the amount of capital (expressed in working animals and machinery) which they contributed to the farm when they entered.

Work in the collective farms is to be carried on by brigades of from forty to sixty persons, the heads of these brigades being nominated by the management. The piecework system may be applied either individually or to the brigades, depending on local circumstances. The heads of the brigades are responsible for the amount of work performed, and each individual member of a collective farm is held to accountability for the condition of the working animals and machines which are entrusted to his charge.

The adoption of these rules may be attributed to the fact that, while the collective farms have achieved noteworthy success in the matter of extending the planted acreage, they have in man ycases rolled up heavy bills for broken and damaged machinery, while the care of animals often deteriorates when they pass from the ownership of an individual peasant into the vaguer common ownership of collective farm.

Justice Kemp Retires

—:o:—

Justice Sir Norman W. Kemp retired on Thursday from the Bombay High Court. Thirty-three years ago he came to India to practice at the Bombay Bar. But after some time, he preferred office to the uncertain practice at the Bar. He filled in turn the posts of an Assistant Taxing Master, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Judicial Commissioner of Sind and in the end the highest office of the Judge of the High Court. He acted as Chief Justice in 1929, the year in which he was Knighted. He is also a sportsman.

PRESIDENT OF MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

Mr. P. J. Murzban who has been elected President of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee.

PENDHARKAR PRESENTS NEW PLAY

Successful First Night Of "Sajjan"

A large and distinguished audience was present on Thursday night, at the New Elphinstone Theatre when the Lalitkaladarsha Natak Mandali presented "Sajjan," for the first time the new Marathi play by Mr. Narhar Ganesh Kamatnurkar.

It is a social drama depicting the life of a Jagirdar's family. Kalyanrao, a Jagirdar has two sons Kailas and Ullhas who are step brothers. Kailas, the elder brother, can boast of English education but not very much of high character, is a successful men of the world and a Director of a Bank. Ullhas, the younger brother, who is really endowed with good qualities and a noble character has become notorious as vagabond. The real fact is that he behaves himself in a manner as to make himself responsible for all the misdeeds of his elder brother.

PROMISE TO DANCING GIRL'S DAUGHTER

Kailas has given his word to Pramila, the daughter of a dancing girl, that he would marry her but after squandering all the money that she had brought from her mother Kailas decides to go back on his word and leave the unfortunate girl in the lurch. Kailas decides to marry Kalpana, a society girl, who was in fact to marry Ullhas but who being impressed by the fame of Kailas wanted to marry him instead of Ullhas.

Pratibha, the heroine of the play, who is aware of Ullhas' noble qualities from the very beginning suceeds in weaning away Ullhas from the attitude he had adopted and when Ullhas gives up shielding Kailas the latter is exposed within a very short time. Ullhas who gets the upperhand ultimately compels Kailas to marry Pramila the daughter of the dancing girl who really loves him.

A funny character of a press reporter Walkeshwar, who assists Kailas in his designs gives a comic touch to the play from beginning to end. But the portrayal of Walkeshwar's character by the dramatist is more fictitious than realistic.

CHIEF ATTRACTIONS OF THE SHOW

Mr. V. B. Pendharkar, who plays the part of "Ullhas" and Mr. Mashalkar who plays the heroine (Pratibha) are the chief attractions of the show.

Pendharkar's singing was superb while Mashalkar has really improved in his Marathi accents.

Mr. Antoba Kulkarni (Jagirdar), Mr. Londhe (Kailas) Mr. Bhargavram (Kalpana) and Mr. Gurav (Pramilar) also acted well. Mr. Sheteye who played the part of the press reporter (Walkeshwar) by his free acting received repeated applause.

Indian music during the intervals by means of Primaphones is a welcome innovation in Marathi Theatre and can be successfully copied by other Marathi theatres.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie and Mr. and Mrs. Master lunched at Government House Bombay on Friday.

BUSINESS SITUATION IN U. S. A.

"Further Improvement Noticeable"

The following is an excerpt from the March Number of the "Economic Review" of the National City Bank of New York.

The March Economic Letter of the National City Bank of New York, New York, reports that the past month has witnessed further improvement in the business situation. Sentiment, that intangible but highly important factor in business recovery, has been decidedly more cheerful. That the action of the stock market is responsible in no small degree for the improvement in sentiment is unquestionably true. Opinions, of course, will differ as to the significance of the current rally, which has lifted stocks some 23 per cent. from the December low points to a level about equal to that of November 1929 panic lows.

With the automobile industry taking the lead in business improvement, various other indications of betterment in the general situation may be cited. Steel mill operations have continued to expand slowly and at the end of February were at about 52 per cent. of capacity, compared with 24 during the low week of December. In tire factories, production has been stepped up substantially in preparation for Spring needs. Agricultural implement makers have shown some seasonal activity and the boot and shoe industry has likewise been doing better Practically all lines, of course, are operating well under a year ago, but the pickup from the recent still lower levels is encouraging Wholesale and retail trade continues to be featured by the existence of low stocks of goods and a tendency to keep them low. With all the unemployment in industrial centers and unfavourable conditions in agriculture, most retail trade figures naturally show a loss from a year ago.

Perhaps, the most pronounced signs of improvement have come from the cotton textile industry, where an excellent demand for goods have developed within recent weeks. In part the gain is seasonal, and in part caused by the firmer tendency of raw cotton which has lessened fears of further price declines. The most hopeful feature has been the proposal to eliminate night employment of women and minors, which practically means the elimination of the night running that has been the principal cause of overproduction during recent years.

In addition to other important matter these are interesting comments on the Cement industry and the Silver situation in China.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

DATES OF BUREAU REPORTS.

May 20, 1931, Wednesday, 11 a.m., revision of the report on acreage, yield per acre and production in 1930.

July 8, 1931, Wednesday, 11 a.m., acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1931.

August 8, 1931, Saturday, 11 a.m., reports as of August 1 on condition and probable total ginnings September 8th, 1931, Tuesday, 11 a.m., reports as of September 1 on condition aad probable total ginnings and estimate of the acreage abandoned since July 1.

October 8, 1931, Tuesday, 11 a.m., report as of October 1 on probable total ginnings.

November 9, 1931, Monday, 11 a.m., report as of November 1 on probable total ginnings.

December 8, 1931, Tuesday, 11 a.m., report as of December 1 on estimated probable total ginnings and estimated acreage abandoned since July 1.

AMATEUR BROADCASTING IN LAHORE

—:o:—

The Y. M. C. A. Radio Club

The Radio Club of Lahore, which is carrying out an interesting experiment, in amateur broadcasting was started several years ago under the auspices of the Lahore Y. M.C.A., as a group of amateurs interested in the construction of their own receiving sets. This interest flagged after a time because the nearest transmitting station was Bombay, nearly a thousand miles away, and the only possible transmitting set was one of not less than four valves, which made it expensive. It was felt that in order to revive interest in wireless it would be necessary for the Club to have its own transmitting station.

Last year the Club obtained a transmitting licence from the Government with authority to broadcast on a wave length of 340 metres with a power of 100 watts. Members of the Club experimented for about nine months—first with a very small transmitter of 7 or 8 watts, and then, as funds became available and their experience developed, with an increased power of approximately 100 watts. The Y.M.C.A. broadcasting station is entirely 'home made' but its efficiency is indicated by the fact that favourable reports have been received from distances of 1500 miles and from all parts of North India. The station is located on the roof of the Y.M.C.A. Building, with wires running to various parts of the premises and to the studio. With a view to picking up programmes from outside sources, the Club has provided wires running to the Forman Christian College near-by and to the Lahore Telephone Exchange, and through the courtesy of the Government Telephone Administration they have the use of a number of telephone wires running to various parts of Lahore. This is a particularly valuable privilege, since the Club has no money to spend on programmes, and through the use of these telephone wires they can make use of programmes given in various parts of Lahore.

RAISING QUALITY OF PROGRAMMES.

While the object of the Y.M.C.A. was originally to stimulate amateurs interested in Wireless, the Club is now developing with other aspects of broadcasting in view. It has been felt that the programmes given in the official broadcasting stations in Bombay and Calcutta are not making sufficient use of broacasting as an educational force, and an attempt has been made in Lahore to raise the quality of the programme from that point of view. The Lahore station has been able to broadcast a large number of valuable talks and lectures both in English and in the vernacular. For example, the entire series of six Barrows Lectures given by Bishop McConnell were transmitted, and a lecture by Dr. Lindsay, Master of Balliol, on Adult Education in London, and this week will be transmitted by three members of the Round Table Conference. Besides talks and lectures on a wide range of subjects, the programmes of course, include the usual musical items both Indian and European. The Lahore Station is now transmitting an average of eight programmes a week, counting 1-1/2 hours to a programme, all the operation and maintenance work being done by interested amateurs.

The development of another aspect of broadcasting has been delayed for lack of money, but it is hoped to make some progress next cold weather along new lines. The promoters believe that wireless broadcasting can become one of the most important methods of adult education in the villages of India. Illiteracy is the great stumbling block to the spread of ideas in this country, and wireless has the unique advantage of being able to leap over this barrier of illiteracy, for any villager can understand the human voice if it comes to him in his own familiar dialect. These pioneers of adult education by wireless are now merely waiting for funds to install a number of receiving sets in selected villages in order to try out their ideas. Meanwhile a number of missionaries have purchased receiving sets and are making regular use of the Lahore programme, while touring about the villages. Most of the colleges of Northern India, moreover, already have receiving sets, and several colleges have agreed to gather groups of students whenever important lectures are transmitted from Lahore.

So far, with the exception of the facilities given by the Telephone Department, the Lahore Radio Club has received no assistance from Government, their applications for grants having always been refused on the ground of lack of funds at the present time. On the other hand the warm appreciation expressed by the public, both Indian and European, clearly indicates the value of Broadcasting in India, and the need for a better type of programme than is ordinarily provided by the existing stations.

STATE OF JAPANESE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Wives And Mothers Of Farmers Work In Mills.

The Japanese cotton industry, like that of Great Britain, is dependent for its prosperity upon its ability to export a large percentage of its piece-goods production, and the rapid expansion of Japan's cotton textile exports has become a matter of keen interest to its competitors throughout the world. Although far eastern countries continue to be its chief outlet, Japan's cotton industry is actively expanding its trade with countries of the Near East, Africa, and South America. In the first 10 months of 1930 Japan, with about 7,000,000 spindles exported 1,309,059,000 square yards of cotton cloth, compared with but 357,468,000 yards shipped by the United States, with 34,000,000 spindles, and 2,146,299,300 yards exported from the United Kingdom, with over 55,000,000 spindles.

Practically all the cotton spinning mills in Japan belong to the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, whose members owned 6,906,372 spindles (about 98 per cent) of a total of 7,047,832 spinning spindles in all Japan as of June, 1930 according to the association's semiannual report. At the end of 1928 Japann had 369,947 cotton looms, of which 161,833 were wide powder looms, 109,594 narrow power looms, and 98,520 hand looms, according to statistics published in February, 1930, by the Japanese Department of Commerce and Industry. The term "wide looms" is applied in Japan to looms for goods wider than 15 inches. The domestic market generally prefers goods in widths up to 15 inches and the wider materials are made largely for export trade. Mills belonging to the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association had 76,727 wide power looms at the end of 1928 and 74,345 in June, 1930. The official Japanese returns show that the 369,947 cotton looms in Japan were distributed among 73,215 establishments, of which 68,121 had less than 10 looms, 4,055 from 10 to 50 looms, and 1,039 more than 50 looms.

From November, 1927, to June 30, 1929, Japanese cotton spinners curtailed yarn production to the extent of 23 per cent of spindle capacity. When the new factory law went into it effect mills were permitted to operate without restriction until February 15, 1930, when as a result of accumulating stocks of cotton yarn and cloth, the association mills again agreed to curtail spindle activity 10 per cent and to [redacted] two additional [redacted] a total re[redacted] per cent. On [redacted] upon spindle [redacted] raised to 20 per cent, which, with the two additional holidays a month, was equivalent to a curtailment of 27.2 per cent. Beginning October 1 the mills decided to increase the extra holidays from 2 to 4 per month and to continue the restriction of 20 per cent on spindle activity—a total curtailment of 34.4 per cent, which was to remain in effect until the end of 1930, later, was extended to March 31, 1931; and, according to private advices, may continue after that date.

Despite the reduced activity during 1930, yarn and cloth production during the first nine months of the year did not show a commensurate decline, as compared with the corresponding 1929 period, probably because of the increased spindlage. As indicated by the preceding table, association mills had 595,400, more spinning spindles in June, 1930, than in the corresponding month of 1929, Mills belonging to the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association reported a production of 1,910,751 bales (bale eq. 400 pounds) of cotton yarn and 1,053,259,000 yards of cotton cloth during the first three quarters of 1930, or decreases of 6 and 7 per cent, respectively, as compared with the output for the first nine months of 1920—2,034,131 bales of yarn, and 1,133,823,000 yards of cloth.

The industry is reported to have made a satisfactory readjustment of production to curtailed demand, and prices, also have been reduced As a result, stocks of cottoonn yarn in warehouses and customs sheds at Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, and Tokyo, the principal centers of the Japanese cotton industry, dropped from a maximum for 1930 of 5,026 bales at the end of June to 3,076 bales on November 30. At the close of 1929 stocks of cotton cloth at the centers mentioned amounted to 104,320 bales (size not stated but persumably 400 pounds); at the end of June 1930, to 109,866 bales, and on November 30, 1930, to 74,868 bales according to returns of the Japan Cotton Merchants' Uion and the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Exporters' Union.

In the latter part of 1930 operating conditions in the Japanese (cotton industry were reported fairly satisfactory although profits showed a small decline. The outlook for 1931 was regarded as fair, but the trade is said to anticipate a further reduction in the exports of both yarns and textiles.

The three leading importers of raw cotton—Toyo Menkwa Kaisha (Ltd.), or the Oriental Cotton Trading Co., Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha, or the Japan Cotton Trading Co.; and Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, or the Gosho Merchants' Co.—also handle the bulk of the Japanese export trade in cotton piece-goods. It is difficult, however, to estimate the extent of the trade of these firms who are far stronger in gray goods and in cotton yarn than in other classes of piece goods. Taken as a whole, they are better placed to handle the Indian trade. Their activities, apart from India and China, however, have extended to Egypt, Turkey and Africa, where their competition, although important, is not as crushing as in India in which country the average American or European exporter cannot hope to compete successfully in the staple lines. While they are not so strong fancy cloths as in gray goods, their powers are respected. Yamaguchi & Co., of Osaka, are the leading exporters to China of fancy piece goods, especially jeans, sateens, poplins, rayon fabrics, and a large number of other cloths

The real strength of the Japanese as exporters of piece gooos other than gray cloth resides largely in the ability of the small factories situated throughout the country to produce at a very low cost. Many of the weavers are part-time farmers, and the operatives are farmers or farm hands working at the mills when they are not busy in the fields. Eevn the wives, mothers and elderly relatives of the farmers work in the mills. These operatives are satisfied with a very small renumeration At certain times of the year manufacturing costs advance, as the mills have to pay more wages to induce the farmers to leave their fields, or hire more expensive substitute labour, and production is reduced for a period. The assumption that the weaving costs off the small establishments are much lower than those of the large spinning and weaving companies is confirmed by the fact that the latter are not interested actively in the manufacture of dyed drills and jeans, flannelettes, prints, white schirtings, striped fabrics tweeds, poplins, suteens, etc., although they supply the yarn for these cloths

Although the popular impression seems to be that Japan's success exporting cotton goods is attributable primarily to the use of Indian cotton, a study of the export statistics tends to discredit that supporting. From the standpoint of value, the principal classes of goods exported in the first nine months of 1930 were gray shirtings, gray sheetings, ryed jeans, bleached shiritings, dyed or printed sateens and dyed or printed shirtings. With the exception of sheetings, these cloths are woven from yarns of comparatievly high counts, which necessarily are span largely or entirely from American cotton. The shirtings and sateens usually are made from counts of 40s and upward and jeans from 24s and 20s filling. The sheetings, of course, contain very little American cotton, as they are made from yarns of about 14s counts.

Indian cotton therefore may be assumed to enter largely into the production of cloth for home consumption. The principal cloths consumed in Japan are cotton kimono cloth made entirey of 20s), flannelettes (20s warp, 10s or 12s filling), sheetings (14s), towels (usually 20s), and underwear materials (from 12s to 30s). Most of these articles are made from low counts of yarn spun mainly from Indian cotton.—"Cotton and Finance."

KEROSENE RATES.
(BURMAH-SHELL.)
Bombay, April 2.

KEROSENE:—		Rs.	
Shell cases (per case)	9	1	6
Waterlily cases (per case)	8	13	6
Firefly cases (per case)	8	9	6
Anchor brand tins (per pair)	6	13	6
Swastika brand tin (per pair)	6	13	6
Rising Sun brand tins (per pair)	6	11	6
Chukker brand tins (per pair))	6	11	6
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	5	7	6
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5	7	6
Swan brand tins (per pair)	6	3	6
Victoria brand tins (per pair)	6	3	6
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	4	15	6
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	4	15	6
Rising Sun brand One gallon tins (per 8 tins)	8	2	0
PETROL:—			
Chukker brand one gallon tins, (per 8 tins)	8	2	0
Shell and B. O. C. Petrol ex-Kerbside pumps per gallon	1	3	0
Shell and B. O. C. Petrol in two gallon cans	1	4	

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1931.

BOYCOTT THROUGH KHADDAR.

—:o:—

The most important resolution of the Karachi Congress from the standpoint of constructive work is the resolution on the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar. We shall not be tired of reiterating our view that full effect given to that resolution will, more than any other single measure, not only bring economic relief to millions of our half-starved and unemployed villagers but also decide the issues effectively at the Round Table Conference 6,000 miles away. The most important feature of the resolution is the stress laid on Khaddar first and foremost in completing the boycott. The resolution calls upon "all Congress organisations and allied bodies to intensify foreign cloth boycott by increasing Khaddar propaganda." This means that it is wrong to expect that Indian mill cloth will somehow fill the gap left by the boycotted foreign cloth. Millowners themselves admit that mills unaided cannot effect a complete boycott. But Khaddar can most certainly fill the gap, as there are practically no difficulties of capital and machinery in the spread of Khaddar. This consummation, however, is possible only if all those Congressmen—who by the way have to pledge themselves to be habitual users of Khaddar—and others who realise the importance of Khaddar actively help in giving effect to the Congress resolution. It will not be enough for them to picket foreign cloth shops or otherwise keep out foreign cloth. They should themselves give Khaddar preference over even Indian mill cloth, persuade others to do likewise, and in fact do everything possible to increase the production and consumption of Khaddar.

The resolution also calls upon every Indian millowner to do his duty by the country and suggests some clear ways in which he can do so. He is, for instance, called upon to refrain from using foreign yarn, silk or artificial silk, in his manufactures, to exchange the existing stock of foreign piecegoods merchants for Swadeshi cloth and to re-export that stock and to keep down the prices of his manufactures to the lowest possible limit. These appeals are eminently reasonable; and by responding to them worthily the millowners will in the long run be helping themselves as well as the country. There is one clause, however, in the appeal to the millowners which is not quite clear. Therein the millowners are urged to cease manufacturing cloth "that may in any way compete with Khaddar." If this means that mills should be prevented from palming off their coarse fabrics as Khaddar or manufacturing spurious imitations of Khaddar, the appeal is most legitimate; for it would be dishonest for the millowners to exploit the Khaddar sentiment—which they did nothing to promote—by palming off as Khaddar what is anything but Khaddar. But if the Congress resolution expects millowners not to weave coarse fabrics at all, it would be unfair to several classes of persons besides the millowners. In the first place it would be hard on a vast number of poor people, including producers of Khaddar, who are too poor to purchase medium mill cloth or the coarse but costly Khaddar and who for one reason or other cannot make their own clothing. It is well-known that many producers of Khaddar sell all their produce because of its higher price and themselves purchase cheap coarse mill cloth. Secondly, preventing mills from producing any kind of coarse cloth would be practically penalising lakhs of growers of short staple cotton. Indian mills consume about five lakhs of bales of cotton of about ten counts. These vast quantities of cotton, in the absence of Indian purchasers,—now and for a pretty long time to come Khaddar producers would be able to absorb but a small part of this cotton—will be bought up by the Japanese almost for a song. The cotton producers, the very persons in whose interests Khaddar is promoted will be hit hard, if not ruined. The wost feature of the affair would be that the Japanese would be enabled to dump in India "Japanese Khaddar" made of cheap Indian cotton, which would be as severe a blow to Khaddar as to the Swadeshi mill industry. The best way to prevent unfair competition between mill cloth and Khaddar—some healthy competition there must be, else the prices of mill cloth will soar up—would be for institutions like the All-India Spinners' Association and its branches to persuade cotton growers to grow long staple cotton as far as possible and buy up, store, and distribute among their spinners most of the short-staple cotton available. This would not only prevent unfair competition but also ensure reasonable prices both to the A. I. S. A. and the cotton growers.

The essential feature of the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar is that millowners should themselves recognise the pre-eminence of Khaddar in the interests of the boycott as well as their own. Khaddar not only supplements mill cloth effectively but also keeps up the Swadeshi mentality which is a great asset to the millowners. It is, therefore, the duty of millowners, to do everything in their power to promote Khaddar, to do nothing that will injure it, and to help and co-operate with Congress organisations and other allied bodies in making the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar a complete success. That success, which would be a standing proof of India's capacity for self-reliance and organised resistance to exploitation by foreign countries cannot fail to be appreciated by Britain. That success will also ensure to Indian businessmen all the safeguards they need. The R. T. C. victory can be, and needs to be, won on the soil of India.

STAGNATING BARODA

—:o:—

Baroda, which a few years ago was justly regarded as the foremost progressive State in India cannot claim that distinction now. In these days of rapid change it has not only been outstripped by several other States but is itself stagnating in many respects and is positively reactionary in some. The Baroda Administration Report for the year 1929-30 bears ample proof of this statement. It shows that the State revenue during the year was 263 lakhs as against 249 lakhs in the year before, while the expenditure was only 242 lakhs. This means that even during a year of comparative scarcity much more was taken out of the people, especially in the form of arrears of land revenue, than was necessary or returned to them in the shape of services or otherwise. Fat surpluses have been squeezed out of the people for years past till the cash balances and the fixed deposits of the State together stand at 153 lakhs, exclusive of investments amounting to ten crores. If any State in India could safely wipe out the immoral opium and liquor revenue, it is Baroda. But the State continues to make a good profit out of the population's addiction to drug and drink.

Out of a total expenditure of 242 lakhs, only a little over one lakh was spent on agriculture, 69 lakhs on sanitation and nothing on irrigation. Yet the expenditure under the head Palace ("Khangi") was over 27 lakhs, exclusive of "Shrimant Raj Pautra Pratapsinha's expenditure" of two lakhs. An elaborate table explains the increase of expenditure under various heads but not a word is said regarding the increase of about 3 lakhs under "Palace". But that is not all. The expenditure on "Public Works" which has almost always included several costly items directly or indirectly connected with the "Palace" and which stood at 25 lakhs in 1928-29, rose to 42 lakhs in the year under review—contrast this with the miserable expenditure on agriculture and sanitation. If one carefully scrutinises the detailed figures about "public Works" one finds there is a marked decrease in respect of "water works division" and the Kadi, Navsari and Amreli divisions, but there is a marked increase in the Baroda City division and what is called the Garden division. And in the "Palace" division the expenditure shot up from 7 lakhs in 1928 to 20 lakhs. This item, we are told, includes "an adjustment" of about ten lakhs" for Paris property. We would like to know more about this costly Paris property and its need and what benefit the subjects of Baroda State derive from it.

Baroda took the lead in respect of compulsory education but is now positively stagnating. The report shows a slight decrease in the number of schools though there was a slight increase in the number of pupils. A diagram is displayed showing the increasing expenditure on schools during the last 25 years. But there is no diagram or table showing the number of pupils under instruction during all these years. The very admission that the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population is only 7.7 shows that in respect of girls' education at least compulsion is yet to be a complete reality. We fear, too, that thousands of boys and girls may be stagnating in the lowest primary classes. No figures are given of the number of pupils in these classes, though the subject of stagnation and wastage is stated generally to be under investigation, and though room is found in the Administration Report for such ornamental details like the Viceroy receiving "His Highness within the reception room at a distance of one pace from the threshold" and conducting him "to a seat at his right hand" and of Maharaj Kumars who "rose and bowed to His Excellency from near their chairs" and who "were garlanded by His Excellency the Viceroy who also gave them attar and pan himself." Space prevents us from dwelling at greater length upon the reality of administration in Baroda. But in fairness we must state that for several of the defects and irregularities in the State the responsibility cannot be directly laid on the Maharaja, as he has had, for reasons of health, to spend a good part of almost every year abroad these several years, necessarily leaving many things to the discretion of his Ministers. Whatever the precise cause, Baroda is stagnating where it is not retrogressive.

SCANDALOUS.

—:o:—

The "Times of India" did a distinct disservice to the cause of communal unity in this country by publishing in its Thursday's issue the story gathered from a European resident of Cawnpore regarding the recent outbreak of murderous hooliganism there. The statements made that a thousand Moslems had been killed and that the Moslem community in Cawnpore had practically ceased to exist were on their very face so impossible to be believed in that no journal claiming to be a responsible purveyor of news would be expected to agree to their publication. From inquiries we have made of our correspondent in Cawnpore and from the message the Secretary of the Jamiat-ul Ulema sends to us from Karachi, it is evident that the account published by our contemporary is a mischievous exaggeration of events. However, it is the duty of the leaders of the two communities in Cawnpore to work for the restoration of Hindu-Moslem good relations and it is incumbent on the U. P. Government to accede immediately to the demand for a full inquiry into the tragedy through a Committee so composed as to secure public confidence.

INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

R. T. C. Proposals Analysed.

(By Dr. K. K. Dadachanji.)

I.

As the Round Table Conference has laid down so called safeguards and "reservations," one might as well appeal to the youths of India to safeguard one's birth-right of common sense and reason and examine the London proposals very carefully.

REPORT OF DEFENCE SUB-COMMITTEE

In previous articles in the "Chrosicle" I subjected to searching criticism the Reports of the Territorial Forces Committee, the Sandhurst Committee and the Nehru Committee which deal with one or the other aspect of the Indianisation of the Army After going through the report of the Sub-Committee No. 7, on "Defence" of the Round Table Conference, one may add that the said report is not worth touching with a pair of tongs extending from Bombay to London. If there is anything common to all these Committees of our so-called Civilian and Military experts', it is this: there is no desire to grapple with the problem.

BASIS OF INDIANISATION.

One need not go into all the details. But one can emphatically assert that there is nothing in the Report of this Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference on "Defence", which is not a disgrace to them, or to the surging spirit of nationalism, and the inalienable, birth-right of the men, women and children of India to defend their motherland. That is an abject surrender of the main basis and principles of Indianisation of the Army to the bunkum of so-called Military experts and their satellities on the Committee.

In fact, not one member of the said Sub-Committee seems to have realised the fact, that Indianisation of the Army does not mean merely the gradual substitution of a few Indian for British Officers year after year for an indefinite period of years.

THE PROBLEM OF INDIANISATION

What in fact is the problem of the Indianisation of the Army? It is the problem of transfer of the control of the Armed forces in India or in other words, Indianisation of the armed forces, meaning thereby, the substitution of (1) Indian Control and (2) Personal and (3) Munitions for the British. What does one mean by Indian Control of the Armed Forces in India?

TRANFER OF CONTROL OF ARMED FORCES

The control of Armed Forces is in the last resort the mainspring of Government. It may be laid down as a postulate that full responsible Government or Swaraj, adumbrated in "Dominion Status", implies the possession of one of the main attributes of sovereignty, viz., absolute power to provide for the common defence of the country, to raise and support the armies and navies and the air forces, to make rules for the Administration and regulation of the Land, Naval and Air Forces, and for the provision of necessary armaments and equipment, and also for organising and disciplining the Militia (i.e. Provincial or Territorial Forces) etc., as laid down in the written Constitution of the United States of America, and other self-governing nations. In the light of this postulate, let us see whether there is any desire on the part of the British rulers or the War Office,—which bosses the armies of the Empire and dictates the military policy to all its Governments including that of England, as also its' subordinate Department,' the Government of India,—to pave the way for such a consummation; viz; the transfer of control of the Armed Forces in India to the future Swaraj Parliament or Legislature, however called, of the Dominion of India, if and when established. It may be stated here categorically that there is no sign of any such desire, but that on the contrary; there are abundant signs, e.g., the debate in the Round Table Conference in Parliament and in the Legislative Assembly and the communiques of the Government of India on Military subjects, to show the determination of the British authorities to indefinitely postpone, if they can, Indianisation of even the Indian Army. Until such constitution is effected: India will continue to be, what it has been for the last 150 years; a helpless dependency. One may emphasise that on the control and re-organisation of all the Armed Forces in India including in the term the Army, Air Force, and Navy, and on it alone will depend in the last resort the safety, security, sovereignty and sanction of full responsible Government implied in the phrase "Swaraj."

SOVEREIGNTY IMPLIES NO RESERVATIONS OR SAFE-GUARDS.

According to the proposals of the Round Table Sub-Committee, there is not a single word to show that they contemplate even at any remote date the transfer of the control of the Armed Forces in India to any Indian Agency, so that the result of the proposals of the said Sub-Committee is the Report is one more washout, add not worth the paper on which it is written.

MILITARY AUTONOMY OF DOMINIONS.

Compare with this, the military autonomy of the British Dominions such as is denied to India. Every British Dominion (White) enjoys Military autonomy, and possesses (1) sovereign power to raise Armed Forces locally and (2) to exercise full control over them, and (3) to manufacture the requisite munitions, and so, is not subject to the War Office like the Government of India. Thus neither a single British Officer nor a British soldier is to be found serving on Dominion soil, except with the previous sanction of the Dominion Goverment. Each Dominion confers Dominion Commissions on its Army Officers, and British Officers, if invited or employed by any Dominion, have no legal status therein, unless the Government confers Dominion Commissions on him, for the period of his stay.

Each Dominion has the power to manufacture the requisite munitions for its Armed Forces Thus, the substitution of (1) Dominion Control, (2) Personnel, and (3) Munitions for the British, has been completed. On the other hand, in India, British High Command, Officers and soldiers rule the roost, and their number is and will continue to be 60,000 instead of nil as in the Dominions.

DYARCHY IN THE ARMY

One might as well here draw the attention of the youths of India to the Dyarchy prevailing not only in the Armed Forces as a whole, but further even in the so-called Indian Army. For instance, the so-called Indian Army is governed by two different Acts., viz., the British Military Act of 1879 and the Indian Army Act of 1911. The British Act applies not only to the British Army of occupation in India, but also to all officers of the Indian Army.

Thus, all Officers, holding King's Commissions with the ranks of Lieutenants and upwards, not only in the combatant or fighting services, but also in the non-combatant or auxiliary services, such as the Indian Medical Service, etc., are all subject to the British Army Act. 1879.

On the other hand, all (1) Indian Officers holding the Viceroy's Commissions of Jemadars, etc., (2) Indian Warrant Officers (3) all persons enrolled under the Indian Army Act, and (4) Indian Followers are subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911.

The Round Table Sub-Committee's Report is curiously silent on this legal point and practically favours stabilisation of Dyarchy prevailing in the Indian Army, with its British Reserved half, consisting of the Army Head Quarters and Staff, etc., i.e. the Brains and the Directing Agency of the Army, and of officers of the Indian Army holding the King's Commissions who are under the direct control of the British War Office as they are subject to the British Army Act, which the Parliament in England can alone alter in accordance with its needs. Hence, the Indian Parliament will be able to exercise no legal control over the British troops in India nor over the Superior British Section of the Indian Army, viz., the British Reserved half, through whom alone can any effective control be exercised over the Indian Army as a whole.

LEGAL STATUS OF SUBJECTION OR INDIAN ARMY

The Legal Status of the Indian Army is as follows:—

H. M.'s Indian Forces form part of the "Regular Forces" of H. M.'s Forces, as mentioned under Section 190-(8) of the British Army Act, which runs thus:—

(B.A.A.) S. 190-(8) "The expressions "Regular Forces" and H.M.'s "Regular Forces mean officers and soldiers who by their commission, term of enlistment, or otherwise, are liable to render

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Must Be Revised.

According to the London Correspondent of the "Hindustan Times," Mr. Issac Foot, a Liberal Delegate to the Round Table Conference, has expressed his opinion in an interview that the constitutional safeguards and other proposals of the Conference are "admittedly provisional." He sees no reason why all these proposals should not be examined afresh by the reconstituted Conference." The Indian National Congress has given ample proof of its desire for an honourable peace and readiness to join the R. T. Conference. But if in violation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact the Congress is confronted with the safeguards as more or less settled facts, the Congress will know best how to unsettle the facts.

Legitimate Claims.

It is encouraging to note that some of the special constitutional claims of the Congress are being appreciated by responsible publicists in Britain. According to a Free Press message from London, Mr. H. N. Brailsford states in the "New Leader" that "the Army in India is maintained for general strategical purposes including the purpose of watching Russia on behalf of the Empire" and that "this part of the Army burden should be an imperial charge". Mr. Brailsford proceeds to say: "We must also prepare ourselves for a very close scrutiny of the Debt which we propose to saddle India with. We must also be prepared for a wholesale and drastic adoption by India of every possible protective device to foster Indian industries, nor can we forbid her from doing what the Dominions do, such as coastal shipping through national concerns." Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy Designate, is also reported to have stated in a press interview that he would do his utmost to help India in "becoming absolutely an equal partner with other Dominions." His sincerity will be put to the test soon enough.

Misrepresenting The Truce.

Mr. Hacking evidently refuses to let the Gandhi-Irwin Pact mean what, in fact it does mean. He has returned again to the attack. This time he has been ably supported by a stalwart of the Labour Party, a sympathiser of India, to wit Lt. Commander J. M. Kenworthy. Referring to the Agency Company that is to be formed in connection with the boycott of foreign cloth, Commander Kenworthy "suggested that the stipulation that a trader making terms with the agency must undertake not to purchase more British cloth was a violation of the Delhi Agreement." According to this gallant member of the House of Commons any attempt by Indians to take steps to promote the "interests of India" is, evidently, to violate the Agreement!

Benn's Amazing Attitude.

Even a cursory glance, however, at the Agreement will show that the boycott of foreign cloth—not British alone—is outside the terms of the Truce. Indeed the Agreement specifically admits this fact. We cannot insult the intelligence of Commander Kenworthy by supposing that he has not understood what is obvious to every one. The conclusion is irresistible that he has allowed himself to be Mr. Hacking's partner in the work of deliberate misrepresentation. Commander Kenworthy may have his reasons for doing so. But Mr. Benn's attitude is amazing. He persists in apologetic equivocations. This is not fair to India still less is it fair to Lancashire, which must be told the truth immediately. It will do no good to try to put off the evil day. It will only create additional and avoidable confusions, that may well prove fatal to the Round Table Conference.

Will They Explain?

Recently the Punjab Government published what purported to be an "unfinished letter" of Sukhdeo to his younger brother. The object evidently was to supply an additional proof of the crime for which Sukhdeo had already been hanged. This pursuit of a dead man was obviously in doubtful taste. But the authenticity itself of the unfinished letter written in Hindi has now been questioned. The uncle of Sukhdeo is reported to have addressed a letter to the Punjab Government pointing out that Mathradas, the only younger brother of Sukhdeo was absolutely ignorant of Hindi and, as his uncle suggests, it is inconceivable that Sukhdeo who knew his brother should have written the letter in Hindi. The argument appears to be conclusive enough unless the Government of the Punjab can successfully refute it. But will they?

Size Of Xerxes' Army.

DIFFICULTIES OF COMBINED AND MILITARY AND NAVAL ACTION.

In the late summer of 1922 it looked for a few weeks as if we might be drawn into war with Turkey. Kemal was approaching the Asiatic shows of the Dardanelles, ready apparently to defy the authority of the Allied Powers, an authority discredited by their disagreements, and to pursue the retreating Greeks into Europe. The wisdom and firmness of Sir Charles Harrington averted war, and the chief result of the crisis was the fall of Mr. Lloyd George's Government. But the crisis had a sequel which will interest students of history long after the actual crisis itself has been forgotten. For Kemal's threat may prove to have given the world an opportunity of solving one of the most interesting of the problems of history—the problem of the size of Xerxes' army.

THAT OLD LIAR

It happened that Sir Frederick Maurice was a guest of Sir Charles Harrington at that exciting time. There was naturally a good deal of debate about the place where Kemal might attempt to cross, and it occurred to General Maurice that it would be interesting to see what Xerxes did in 480 B.C. when he entered Europe on his march against the Greeks. So he sent for a "Herodotus," and he made a careful study on the spot with Herodotus in his hand. He noted that Herodotus laid stress on the army's difficulties about water from the time it left the Scamander, the modern Mendere on the Asiatic side, to the time it reached the Hebrus, the modern Maritza, on the European side.

AMOUNT OF WATER

When the crisis was over he went over this country examining its nature, comparing what Herodotus says with the information to be obtained from Admiralty reports and the reports of geologists and archaeologists. Then, using all the knowledge he had obtained in the war about the movement of troops, the space that any given number of troops will occupy, the amount of water needed by men and animals, and the capacity of rivers, he applied his mind to the actual problem that was set to a Persian staff officer who had to get this army over that difficult section, the 134 miles between these two rivers writes Mr. J. L. Hammond in "Manchester Guardian."

He had a unique opportunity. For he could make a topographical examination that had never been made by any of the historians who have discussed this question. The reason for this remarkable omission is that the Gallipoli Peninsula was until recently a fortified area of great importance to Turkey, and researches of this kind were not encouraged. Thus in this place, which, as General Maurice thinks holds the key to the Xerxes problem, there were strategical reasons for that distrust of archaeologists which Mr. Arnold Toynbee named in his travel-book as distinctive of the Old Turkey as contrasted with the new.

EXAGGERATED FIGURES

To any who cherished the old legendary glories of the struggle between the Persians and the Greeks the actual figure at which General Maurice arrives would look cold and prosaic. He thinks that the army which crossed the Hellespont could not have exceeded 150,500 combatants 60,000 followers, and 75,000 animals. My edition of Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, published in 1871, contains this account: "Xerxes crossed the Hellespont by a bridge of boats, and entered Greece in the spring of 480 B.C. with an army which, together with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women that attended it, amounted (according to some historians) to 5,283,220 souls. Herodotus states the armament to have consisted of 3,000 sail, conveying 1,700,000 foot, besides cavalry and the marines and attendants of the camp.

This multitude was stopped at Thermopylae by the valour of 300 Spartans under Leonidas, August 7-9, 480 B.C." These noble figures, which gave such delight and romance to the study of Greek history in our boyhood, had been regarded with some suspicion by Gibbon, writing a century before that date. For in a footnote to a passage about the Hellespont he says: "See the Seventh Book of Herodotus, who has erected an elegant trophy to his own name and to that of his country. The review appears to have been made with tolerable accuracy; but the vanity, first of the Persians, and afterwards the Greeks, was interested to magnify the armament and the victory. I should much doubt whether the *invaders* have ever outnumbered the *men* of any country which they attacked."

RECORDED FACTS.

Gibbon's scepticism is thus not based on any discrepancy or obstacle in the facts recorded: it merely reflects the natural aversion of his age to anything every extravagant in statement or idea. Herodotus' figure (2,100,000 combatants) survived in the thirties in respectable pages like those of Thirlwall, and Rawlinson, writing in the fifties, gave Xerxes just under 1,200,000 men. But since then the figure has come down with a run. Dr. Grundy puts the total of army and followers at 500,000; Macan put the army at 360,000; Bury at 300,000. Delbruck would only allow Xerxes 65,000 to 75,000 men.

It may seem a paradox to say that readers of General Maurice's fascinating article, which appears in the "Journal of Hellenic Studies," will find good reason for confidence in Herodotus and admiration for his efficiency as an historian, but this is the truth. Even his error about the size of the army had a respectable explanation. The two latest authorities, Mr. Munro, the Rector of Lincoln, and General Maurice, are agreed that Herodotus took his numbers from Persian official documents—what we would call to-day an order of battle. Mr. Munro, working at the problem by a new method —that of examining all the evidence available about the organisation of the Persian army,—reaches, the figure that General Maurice gives.

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.

Mr. Munro holds that Herodotus thought he had an order of battle for the expeditionary force, whereas he really had an order of battle for the whole Persian army, including the men that the army left at home. General Maurice thinks that the order of battle referred to the expeditionary force, and that Herodotus, being without experience of military organisation, confused the units, treating units that were composed of a thousand men as if they were composed of 10,000. So easy a slip will not be blamed too harshly by anybody who has seen what happens to statistics even in the hands of the most competent masters.

For the rest, most of the things that Herodotus mentioned had some basis not only in fact but in important fact, and General Maurice thinks that he worked carefully over his material. "My examination of the story of the march from the Scamander to the Hebrus, on the ground, with 'Herodotus' in my hand, has impressed me with the fact that he must have been at great pains to examine eye-witnesses. The difficulties in the water supply, the time taken in the crossing, the use of one bridge for troops, and the other for transport, the use of the lash at the European end of the bridge, and even the apparently fantastic story of the numbering all turn out to have had some foundation and to be in accordance with what the conditions of the ground make probable from the military point of view."

XERXES'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

General Maurice's description of the difficulties that Xerxes had to overcome must increase the reader's respect for the military exploit that he accomplished in bringing his army through 800 miles of difficult country, and his respect for the people that could defeat that force. Herodotus' figure was not really needed to give glory to either side. But the dramatic and picturesque way in which Heredotus told the story was evidence of his competence as an historian. For he had to tell the world not only what happened but how these events struck the imagination of his time. What could be better for this purpose than his account of the scene after the great army had crossed the Hellespont? Xerxes, half-way between triumph and disaster, fresh from a review of this mighty army, turns to Artabanus, who was a prudent statesman with a horror of wild-cat schemes, a sort of Morley or Lansdowne, and asks him what he thinks. Artabanus put the difficulties that are ahead—the sort of difficulties that presented themselves to any long-distance military expedition. We are painfully aware, as General Maurice reminds us, of the difficulties of combined military and naval action. Xerxes brushes them aside. Then suddenly a mare gives birth to a hare. To a Greek, with his doctrine of moderation and his fear of the punishment of pride, it was as clear as daylight that this meant that Xerxes was heading for disaster. But Xerxes took no account of it. That was the kind of man that he was. Even God could not help him.

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WHAT INDIA CAN DO!

French War Loan Controversy.

It is now possible to glean the considered view of representative British quarters about the matter of the French repayment of the Rentes liability. The episode which began last July with the Snowden Note to Paris is now regarded in London as finally closed by the latest French Note refusing the British suggestion of arbitration. "It is now decided that the £50,000,000 loan to France is to be repaid by the French Government by a sum of little more than £10,000,000.

It was never the contention of the British Government that France was legally bound to repay in sterling, for the loan was a franc loan. The contention was that the prospectus of the loan virtually guaranteed the capital of the loan. The criticism now formulated in London is that the French Government has been offered and has rejected a chance of proving M. Moret's words of a week ago that the franc is "one of the soundest guarantees of the world."

The practical result is that the City of London is unlikely ever again to look at a franc loan. Doubts were expressed in 1915 which hve been more than fulfilled, but an emotional sentiment towards France then outweighed financial caution. The case of the Tokyo 5 per cent. loan of 1912, in which the Court of Cassation has just given judgment, throws a curious light on the moral. That loan was issued in London, Paris, and New York. Tokio has been paying the interest in those centres in sterling, francs, and dollars. The French holders challenged the legality of being paid in their own devalnated currency, and have won their case on the claim that the original loan was expressed in terms of sterling. The irony of the result, and its potential interest to M. Moret from the point of view he expounded a week ago, is neither here nor there. The realistic people in London now concede that the fault of 1915 and subsequent years lay with a too simple British folk who accepted the franc as a sound guarantee.

On grounds of what Mr. Snowden calls "equity" however, some comment is heard in London about the settlement of the French claims for the transport of British troops in France during the war. That was a franc liability, yet the British Government agreed to settle it at 27 francs to £ instead of at the then ruling 82 to the £. Here again, however, the cynics retort that if the British politicians cannot look after British interests, is it fair to blame France?

WOMEN LEGISLATORS IN RUSSIA

—:o:—

"No Turning Back Now".

MOSCOW, Feb. 3.

Lenin once declared that "every serving-maid must be able to administer the State." And a marked feature of Soviet policy has been the promotion of women of the masses to posts of political and economic responsibility. Not only have all the legal restrictions which formerly barred women from certain posts and occupations been swept away, but there is a positive and concerted effort to draw a minimum percentage of women into the work of such organisations as Soviets, trade union councils, courts, etc.

At the recent session of the Tsik, or Soviet Central Executive Committee, which, meeting two or three times a year, fulfills the formal functions of a Soviet parliament, one was struck by the number of women, who, at a rough estimate, seemed to constitute about a third of the delegates. There was something austere and puritanical about these women legislators, the great majority of whom were of working class or peasant origin, who sat in the gilded former throne-room of the Tsars in the Kremlin palace where the Tsik holds its sessions, writes a correspondent in the "Observer".

CHILDREN IN THE CORRIDOR.

They wore, as a rule, plain cotton dresses, while their heads were covered with red or coloured shawls or kerchiefs. There were some green and red sweaters of coarse wool. Most of the women seemed to be between thirty-five and fifty, although Russian working and peasant women often look much older than they actually are. One saw some strong, deeply lined, determined faces. Few of the women delegates were physically attractive. Some, apparently for lack of any place to leave their children, had brought them with them, and a sprinkling of these children, playing in corridors and adjoining rooms, added a homely touch to the deliberations of the session.

I took advantage of an intermission to become informally acquainted with some of these new women legislators. The first two whom I encountered were not particularly enlightening. They were vague in commenting on the deliberations, and did not seem to have any very clear idea of how they had been elected.

The three women in a group to which I passed on mole the impression of being much more developed politically. Probably the explanation for this lay in the fact that they were all attending a school for the training of Soviet officials which exists in Moscow. Here, as they told me, they were instructed in the teachings of Lenin, in the history of the Communist Party and of the international revolutionary movement, as well as in such subjects as the Russian language and arithmetic. All were formerly employed in factories, all were married and had children.

HARD TIMES.

One of these women was from Moscow, a second from Saratov, a third from a small town in the Urals. The two latter spoke frankly of the hard conditions in their native towns, which they had recently visited during an intermission in the work of their school. "Moscow is paradise compared with Saratov," one of them said, "There the children have no special food cards. Like the older people, they live mostly on bread and potatoes. Meat, milk, butter, eggs: such things are only on the private market, where the prices are beyond the reach of the ordinary worker."

"It's the same way in the Urals," said the second woman "The workers there, as a general rule, haven't seen meat since the autumn of 1929."

"Why is there such a shortage of meat," I asked.

"Because the richer peasants opposed our policy of collectivisation, and killed off their cattle," came the answer, almost in a chorus. Then the woman from the Urals, a mother of five children, with sudden tense passion, burst out.

"It's a hard time. Our children are undernourished and often sick. But we have begun to build socialism, and we must finish it. There's no turning back now."

WOMEN AND THE COLLECTIVE FARMS.

A ringing bell announced the resumption of the session of the Tsik, and I returned to the hall, where a peasant woman from a "kolkhoz," or collective farm was speaking. Talking Russian with a strong Ukrainian accent, she urged the assembly to pay close attention to organisation and propaganda work among the peasant women in order to make collective farming more popular in their eyes. "Last spring the women offered the most opposition to the collective farms. We must see to it that this spring, when there will be a new drive for collectivisation, we will not have the trouble with the women which we experienced last year."

Not all the post-revolutionary experiments in placing untrained women, or men either, for that matter, in posts of high authority are very successful from the standpoint of efficiency. But there can be little doubt that the active continuous work of the Communist Party in bringing elementary education and rudimentary training in Communist ideas to great numbers of previously illiterate or semi-literate working-class and peasant women has developed some staunch and valuable adherents of the Soviet regime. This observation perhaps applies more strongly in the Mohammedan regions of Central Asia and the Caucasus, where the younger women who have cast off the veil regard the revolution as their emancipator.

Gadi To Bhawnagar Maharaja

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 2.

The air was thick with rumour for last two days that a telegram has been received about the settlement of the Gadi. The rumour turned out to be true when yesterday 15 guns were fired as a token of the good news. All offices and schools observed a holiday. It was the great desire of the public that the function of "Gadi" and marriage should be at one time. This wish of the people has at last been fulfilled. Thanks to the untiring efforts and zeal of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, this programme has been at last arranged.

Preparations on a vast scale are being made in the city for both these functions. Special gates and arches are erected. Buildings are electrified and lights put up.

It is believed that the railway concession to travel double journey at single fare will also be given.

DRAMATIC PORTRAYAL OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Dr. Moonje In Berlin

(From A Correspondent.)
(BY MAIL.)

BERLIN, Mar. 8.

Indians in Berlin had two eventful days this week.

One was the reading of a Historical Drama on Gandhi by Iwan Heilbut, read by Paul Bildt of the State Opera. He declaimed it to the applause of the audience. The meeting was arranged under the auspices of the Hindusthan Association and many foreign guests were present.

It was a drama where Mr. Heilbut clearly shows the conflicts of Pacifism, Eastern and "Western", juxtaposing Gandhi with all his opponents. The names are preserved Indian, are even names of Indian leaders such as Tilak, Das, Shaukat and so on. Europe is made to look poor in Pacifism which it so vaunts about, in spite of—or on account of armaments.

The drama is just fitted for the present chaotic conflicts in Europe.

The next event was the appearance of Dr. Moonje in Berlin. The Hindusthan Association arranged tea for him in the Indian Restaurant of Mr. Sobhan. Many foreign guests were present including the ex-German Minister to Kabul, Dr. Groba now Chief of Oriental Section in the Foreign Office (Willhelmstrasse). He was sitting next to Dr. Moonje. Dr. Moonje who was introduced in German by Pandit Tarachand Roy of Lahore spoke in answer to the welcome. He expressed great admiration of the German thoroughness in physical culture which impressed him most after his visit to the local Physical Cultural College.

Next spoke Mr. Alim, President of the Hindusthan Association welcoming Dr. Moonje. He referred to communal quarrels as the bane of the Indian life and asked Dr. Moonje to prevent them when he returned to India. He also advised Dr. Moonje to join Gandhi in the struggle as he alone (Gandhi) is the man who can restore communal harmony.

Dr. Moonje rising to reply said the communal quarrels are due to black sheep in all camps and it is unavoidable that there should be such black sheep. He also admitted that Mahatma alone is the best fitted man to prevent the quarrels.

HIS R. T. C. EXPERIENCES.

After a demand by the audience to hear about his experiences in the Round Table Conference, Dr. Moonje kindly undertook to speak 15 minutes on the subject. He said that what Gandhi wanted to achieve before he started on his campaign was achieved by the Conference, and even more. The British Government undertook, and even granted the principle of indianising administration and army. He pointed out without a strong army, India will not be feared and respected in the world and cannot act as mediator for peace in the world. That can be done under the aegis of the British Government as promised in the R. T. Conference.

DISILLUSIONED YOUTH.

Mr. Lohia the Secretary rising to speak told that Indians in Germany or the Continent do not believe in the results of the R. T. Conference, nor in being in any form or shape under the aegis of British rule who would take away as reservations what they pretend to give as concession. He also suggested to Dr. Moonje that he might collaborate as the "General" of Mahatmaji while formerly he was dubbed "Col. Moonje" in the Legislative Assembly.

Dr. Naidu spoke asking where would he get the necessary money for the army without forcing the poor to starve. He asked Dr. Moonje to tell the Indian leaders to fight for complete independence.

THEN AND NOW.

Dr. Moonje again kindly got up to answer. He said, although leaders of his age and type have to be pensioned, they know better than what could be said by the younger generation. (At this, there was hubbub in the meeting —especially as Dr. Moonje himself had previously said that in his younger days he was feared and even during the war he was called to the War Conference with the Viceroy). He however said he would tell the leaders and Gandhiji what the Indians in Berlin wanted him to communicate.

FOREIGN HONOURS.

—:o:—

Plebiscite In Switzerland.

A QUESTION OF PATRIOTISM.

A plebiscite is being taken in Switzerland, which, it is hoped, will definitely settle the question of foreign orders and decorations, a problem that has been vexing public opinion for many years. The plebiscite was asked for by the "Legion for Swiss Independence" in July, 1928, backed by 75,000 signatures. It was a reaction against the shower of orders coming from France at the time when the question of the Geneva Zones was in its acutest state.

Being a republic, Switzerland has never had any orders or military decorations of her own. But ever since the sixteenth century, when military service under foreign colours became a favourite profession of the young Swiss, various potentates used to win the favour of influential patricians with orders and pensions to procure their assistance in recruiting mercenaries. Many of the "ruling families" owed their fortune to these pensions, which were sometimes very considerable, writes a correspondent in the "Observer".

After the annihilation of the Swiss regiments of Louis XVI., during the French Revolution, the number of Swiss regiments in foreign service gradually diminished and only one of them has survived the Papal Guard. The constitutions of 1848 and 1874 prevented members of the Swiss legislature and executive from accepting titles, orders, or presents from foreign Governments, but the prohibition was very laxly observed, and in some cases openly defied. When, in 1902, the late President of the Federation, Gustave Ador, then a National Councillor, received the ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur, he resigned his seat in the Swiss Parliament rather than return the decoration. But he was re-elected by his Geneva constituency on the argument that only "acceptance," not "possession" of an order disqualified. Thereafter the French Government was requested not to offer any more orders to Swiss citizens. Indeed, they refrained from doing so till after the war. Now there are again about fou hundred Swiss members of the Legion d'Honneur.

Attachments In Kod Taluka

(From A Correspondent).

HAMSABHAVI, April 2.

Attachments of property for non payment of land revenue due to the miserable economic situation of the ryots is going on vigorously in Kod Taluka (Dharwar Dist.) yesterday at Hamsabhavi, the Circle Inspector along with two police constables, one Patel and two Kulkarnis—the last three forming the Panch—entered three shops and attached seven bags of castor oil seeds in one shop. In the other 14 empty new gunny bags were attached. In the third the Circle Inspector broke open the lock of a box and took away Rs. 10-1-6, the amount of the revenue due from him.

A notice to another landholder, to the effect that his lands will be forfeited to the Government if the revenue is not paid within 15th instant, has been served.

The property attached for the same reason at Chickkerur in this Taluka was put up for auction for the second time on the 27th ultimo. No bidder came forward, so the authorities have been thinking of removing the goods to Hirekerur, the Taluka Headquarters and auction them there.

Madrid.—The Supreme Court of Military Justice which has been trying signatories to the revolutionary manifesto of last December has sentenced Colonel to eight months' imprisonment for "negligence," and two Lt.-Colonels to 6 months' each and ten other officers have been awarded lighter sentences.—Reuter.

INDIA'S PROGRESS IN SPINNING.

And Britain's Decline.

CHANGING TRENDS OF COTTON INDUSTRY

(In Thousands.)

Country.	1930	1925	1921	1913
Great Britain	55,207	37,116	56,140	55,652
Germany	11,070	9,500	9,400	11,186
France	10,250	9,428	9,600	7,400
Russia	7,612	7,246	7,200	7,668
Italy	5,342	4,771	4,507	4,600
Czecho-Slovakia	3,636	3,471	3,583	—
Belgium	2,172	1,788	1,548	1,492
Spain	1,875	1,813	1,806	2,000
Poland	1,554	1,172	1,161	1,322
Switzerland	1,446	1,517	1,531	1,398
Holland	1,167	817	630	479
Austria	817	1,038	1,140	4,909
Sweden	617	555	609	534
Portugal	503	503	400	480
Finland	262	253	240	222
Hungary	199	—	—	—
Denmark	99	78	96	89
Norway	60	58	67	74
Europe—Total	103,888	101,124	99,658	99,505
India	8,907	8,500	6,763	6,084
Japan	7,072	5,292	4,126	2,300
China	3,829	3,350	1,000	—
Asia—Total	19,808	17,142	12,689	8,384
U. S. A.	34,031	37,937	36,618	31,505
Canada	1,277	1,319	1,100	855
Mexico	767	814	720	700
Brazil	2,775	1,950	1,521	1,200
America—Total	38,850	42,020	39,959	34,260
Sundries	1,562	1,077	750	1,300
Grand Total	164,103	161,363	153,056	143,449

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

WHEAT CROP IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

—:o:—

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Second Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1930-31.

On an average of the five years ending 1928-29, the area under Wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6.9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

During the same period the ratio of the irrigated wheat area to the total wheat area in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency has averaged 23.5 per cent. The ratio this year is about 19.1 per cent.

ESTIMATES UP TO 15TH FEBRUARY 1931.

AREA:—The latest reports show the total area under irrigated and unirrigated wheat as noted below:—

British Districts.	Acres.
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	1,603,000
Sind	490,000
Total	2,093,000

Indian States.	Acres.
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	465,000
Sind	32,000
Total	497,000

Grant Total 2,590,000 acres. 24.4 and 33.2 per cent. respectively over the corresponding area last year and the decennial average at same date.

Area increased generally in Presidency due to suitability of sowing rains and cheap rate of seed, but decreased in Sind due to ear'y flooding, in parts.

SEASON.—Crop in Gujarat, which progressed well in the beginning, is reported to have suffered from absence of cold and dew and from cloudy weather, while in parts of North Gujarat it has also suffered from rust.

In the North Deccan, while dry wheat in the Nasik District is totally free from rust and the irrigated wheat has but only slightly suffered from this disease, the local Khandesh crop under irrigation has suffered rather badly from rust, although the Pusa varieties are reported to be free from it. The absence of cold has been a further factor contributing to the decrease in the outturn of wheat in Khandesh. Similarly, in the South Deccan, the crop has suffered from rust in many places and even the Pusa variety has not escaped the attack of the disease.

The crop in the Karnatak, which suffered in the beginning from adverse winds, was also attacked by rust in most places resulting in uneven and poor formation of seed.

Happily, however, in pleasant contrast to the condition of the crop in the Presidency proper detailed above, the Sind crop is reported to be in a very satisfactory condition. It is reported to be free from disease almost everywhere, while the recent rains have appreciably bettered the *boll* wheat crop. In some places, especially in North Sind, there has been some damage by frost in early February but such places are comparatively few and the damage also is not great.

OUTTURN.—In view of above seasonal conditions, crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield between fifty and eighty per cent. of the normal. In Deccan and Karnatak outturn of crop may range only between fifty and sixty-five per cent. of the normal while Sind crop may return between seventy and eighty-five per cent. of the normal.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 16).

shall train them for a vocation in which there will be room for everyone.

Let me explain this once more, as it is vital and fundamental. We want educational colonies like the Swiss one, in which, by good organisation, and by taking every possible advantage of modern methods, people can produce a surplus above their maintenance. The Swiss colony, once more deals successfully with the more, as it is vital and fundavery worst people.

ADVANTAGES OF COLONY SYSTEM.

With such colonies as that, boys would not be at a loss if they failed, on completion or their training, to find suitable employment. They would remain in the colony, working now full time, at the productive work, till they had earned a little capital. They would then go out, helped and advised by the organisation and try to make their own way in the world. Some would try by themselves, others would join with school friends in little partnership. Some would succeed; others would fail: These latter would go back to the colony and earn the little capital to try again.

Thus the educational colony would commence the boys training in its own fields and workshops, and afterwards send them out into the world with their own little capital, to complete their training, advising them, helping them and systimatically organising co-operation and mutual helpfulness among them.

But some might neither find suitable employment nor yet succeed in any enterprise of their own. These when marriage responsibilities made them face the facts, would settle down as workers in the colony organisations which would then come into existence everywhere, and as organisers of the rural co-operation of which I spoke at the beginning of my lecture.

But, once more, the educational colony, like every new possibility opened up by new methods, discoveries and inventions, must be studied by people who are in dead earnest.

One reasonable objection remains which is this: How, you will ask, can people be expected to spend lacs of Rupees on an experiment that may succeed if we manage as well as the Swiss did, but that otherwise may result in the loss of the money?

BRAINS WANTED FIRST, MONEY AFTERWARDS.

For the answer to this question I must refer you the Calcutta University publications. You will be able to see in them, as also in the reports of the various Committees that have examined the plan, that great attention has been paid to the ways in which an educational colony could be, as I might express it, built up of component parts, each one of which should in any case, serve a useful purpose, so that failure would not be possible.

SUGGESTIONS.

What then I suggest is simple after all.

First people must realise that we must not expect unemployment to go away as it came, because there is a fundamental cause for it that demands a fundamental remedy, and for the moment people have no idea how they are to apply it.

Secondly, they must realise that vocational education in schools is no solution in state of affairs under which all vocations are over-crowded.

To large numbers the old doors are permanantly closed, so we must look to the new possibilities progress has opened up, which again are very hopeful indeed.

APPEAL TO STRI MANDAL.

Once more therefore I appeal to you as richest, most enterprising and best organised of Indian communities, to render an immense service, not only to your own less fortunate members, but to your country, and indeed to the world, by putting your best brains into the study of this question you are now taking up of reforming your educational system. I will appeal specially to the large minded and large hearted ladies of the Stri Zarthosti Mandal. Did not even notorious woman-hater Schoppenhaser pay tribute at leastt to the wonderful objectiveness of the mind of the sex he so misjudged in other ways. I appeal to you to apply your minds to seizing the facts, and to keeping a tight-grip on them, taking a practical view, and seeing that if no more than a fraction of what at first educational colonies give they will ultimately give, they will still be very well worth having. And I appeal to your kind hearts not to let matters rest until we have established in India the kind of organisation that, in Switzerland, has already solved the problem of the most hopeless of their weaker brethren. You might in this way rescue all the members of your community from destitution.

I hear that there is a sum of over ten lacs due to the princely munificence of Sir Cawasji Jehangir Bart, and another large amount from the late Sir Ratanji J. Tata's Trust, waiting to be usefully employed.

APPOINT A COMMITTEE.

It is dangerous in this world to say one is sure of anything but I will venture to use the word in this connection. If you will reflect on the facts I have put before you I feel sure you will appoint a Committee to prepare a scheme for an educational colony, and that they will soon persuade the Trustees of these Funds, and of all charitable inclined persons that educational colonies are the best institutions on which one could spend money at the present time.

In conclusion I will say that if you appoint a committee to prepare a scheme for an educational colony, I shall be glad to help you in any way I can. In my appeal, which as I have mentioned, is being circulated by the Secretaries of two international organisations, I have said that I was going to India to work in the villages in this cause I should however gladly put off my own little work if you take the matter up, and as I would give honorary services in the circumstances I could not and would not wish to do otherwise you will recognise this as proof of my earnest desire to see the Parsee community take an active interest.

INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

—:o:—

(Continuued from page 8.)

continuously for a term military service to His Majesty in any part of the world, including the soldiers of the Reserve Forces when called out on permanent service, and including, subject to the modifications mentioned in this Act, the Royal Marines, and H.M.'s Indian Forces, and the Royal Malta Artillery."

Thus says the Manual of Indian Military Law, "H.M.'s Regular Forces include the Indian Army, and all persons serving in the Regular Forces are prima facie subject to the Army Act, i.e. to the Code of the British Army. Such of the Regular Forces, however, as are officers, soldiers, or followers, are if "Natives of India"' made subject to Indian Military Law, (i.e. The Indian Army Act) and are to be tried and punished in accordance with that law as explained in a preceding article.

BRITISH WAR OFFICE SUPREME

From the above, it logically follows that, notwithstanding all the paper resolutions, passed by the toy Parliaments of India—whether the present Assembly or the Feture House of Representatives of the "Dominion" of India—prohibiting the employment of Indian Troops, outside the limits of India, the Britisn War Office can snap its fingers at them and order the Indian Army to go where it pleases, under the powers conferred on it by S. 190 (8) viz., "H.M.'s Indian Forces are liable to render Military service in any part of the world, as they form part of H.M.'s Regular Forces."

Thus, according to the British Army Act, S-190-(8) quoted above, the Indian Army does not belong to India, but has the great honour of forming only a part of the "H.M.'s Regular Forces," and bearing the title of H. M.'s Indian Forces," since 1860, and is liable to serve in any part of the world, at the behest of the British War Office. Great is British 'Law', and may its shadow never grow less. The R. I. T. Committee ignores this subjection of the Indian Army.

THE BRITISH LION AND THE INDIAN LAMB

Thus, both the British and Indian armies in India form part of the British Regular Forces, and India pays 70 crores and Britain owns the Army in India—no doubt, an ideal loving co-partnership of the British Lion and the Indian Lamb—so thoughtfully created by Providence for India's welfare.

RAINFALLS IN INDIA.

POONA, April 3.

Yesterday's western disturbance over the Punjab has caused a few falls of rain in Kashmir and North West Frontier Province with scattered light thundershowers in Berar and the West Central Provinces.

A few thundershowers have also occurred in South Madras and Tenasserim. A fresh western disturbance is causing rise of temperature in Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point and Nagpur one quarter of an inch each; Drosh a half; Sonamarg and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast:—Light showers will continue in Kashmir and extend in Baluchistan. Scattered light thundershowers are also likely in South Bengal.—A. P.

POONA CITY LIBRARY.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, April 2.

The unveiling of the painting of the late Mr. Justice Ranade was performed by Mr. Justice Madgaonkar at the Poona City Library lately. The portrait was a gift from Mr. Y. R. Ranade, a close relation of late Justice Ranade. A great deal was spoken in praise of the donor, and the annual report has also made a record in generous terms of this gift. He has presented the portrait of the head of his family, of a generation preceding his own. His only son is an active member of the Managing Committee of the Library.

It is rare that three generations of one family actively connected, for a period of over three-quarters of a century, with an institution, are represented on such an occasion.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATION.

—:o:—

The National City Bank of New York has issued the following Bond and Share quotations as at the close of 25th March:—

BOND QUOTATIONS.

Security:—

Antwerp 5 per cent 1958 Price 100-1/2 App. Yield 4.96 per cent.

Agentine Govt. 6 per cent 1990 Price 97 App. Yield 6.23 per cent.

Canadian Nat'l. Rwy. 5 per cent 1969 Price 107 App. Yield 4.61 per cent.

Chile Govt. 6 per cent 1961 Price 85 App. Yield 7.23 per cent.

City of Vienna 6 per cent 1952 Price 89 App. Yield 7.00 per cent.

City of Yokohama 6 per cent of 1961 Price 100 App. Yield 6.00 per cent.

German Gen'l. Elec. Co. (A. E. G.) 6 per cent 1948 Price 90 App. Yield 7.02 per cent.

German Cent. Bk. of Agri 6 per cent 1938 Price 88-1/2 App. Yield 8.19 per cent.

Greek Govt. 6 per cent 1968 Price 88 App. Yield 6.91 per cent.

Japanese Govt. 6-1/2 per cent 1954 Price 107-3/4 App. Yield 6.03 per cent.

Kgd. of Italy 7 per cent 1951 Price 100-1/2 App. Yield 6.95 per cent.

Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd. 6 per cent 1954 Price 79-1/4 App. Yield 7.97 per cent.

Nord Rwy. 6-1/2 per cent 1950 Price 107 App. Yield 5.88 per cent.

Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nit. Co. 5-1/2 per cent 1957 Price 99 App. Yield 5.51 per cent.

National City Bk. of N. Y. Price 102.

Oriental Develop. Co. 5-1/2 per cent 1958 Price 94-1/2 App. Yield 5.91 per cent.

P. L. M. 7 per cent 1958 Price 107 App. Yield 6.45 per cent.

Rep. of Costa Rica 7-1/2 per cent 1949 Price 80 App. Yield 9.90 per cent.

Rep. of Finland 5-1/2 per cent 1958 Price 87-1/2 App. Yield 6.49 per cent.

Rep. of Peru 6 per cent 1960 Price 81-3/8.

Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp. 6 per cent 1953 Price 86 App. Yield 7.29 per cent.

Saxon Pub. Wks. Inc. 6-1/2 per cent 1951 Price 75-7/8 App. Yield 9.16 per cent.

Saxon State Mort. Inst. 6-1/2 per cent 1946 Price 91 App. Yield 7.51 per cent.

Toho Elec. Power 1st 7 per cent of 1955 Price 100-3/4 App. Yield 6.93 per cent.

Tokyo Elec. Light Co. 6 per cent 1953 Price 88-1/2 App. Yield 7.04 per cent.

Ujigawa Elec. Power 1st 7 per cent of 1945 Price 102 App. Yield 6.78 per cent.

U. S. of Brazil 6-1/2 per cent 1957 Price 66-3/8 App. Yield 10.20 per cent.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Security:—

Anaconda Copper Mng. Co., Common Price 37-3/8.

Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co., Common Price 76-1/8.

Belgian Natl. Rwy. 6 per cent (Amr. Shrs.) Price 81-1/4.

Pennsylvania R. R. Common Stock Price 58-3/4.

Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. Common Price 22-5/8.

United Air. & Trans Corp. Common Stock Price 36-3/4.

Vacuum Oil Co. Price 56.

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Chicago Rock Island & Pac. Secured Ser. "A" 4 1/2s. 1952.

St. Louis San Francisco Cons. 4 1/2s. 1978.

Brooklyn Manhattam Transit S. F. Ser. "A" 6s. 1968.

Canadian Pacific Coll. Tr. 4/2s. 1960.

INDUSTRIAL.

Chile Copper Deb. 5s. 1947.

Container Corp. Db. 5s. 1943.

Fuller Building 1st 5 1/2s. 1949.

Savoy Plaza Deb. 5 1/2s. 1938.

Savoy Plaza Realty Ext. 1st 5 1/2s. 1945.

Remington Rand Deb. (w. w.) 5 1/2s. 1947.

Gulf States Steel Deb. 5 1/2s. 1942.

Skelly Oil Deb. 5 1/2s. 1939.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION.

Republic of Chile S. F. 6s. 1963.

Republic of Chile S. F. 6s. Feb. 1, 1961.

German Cent. Bk. for Agric. Farm Loan 6s. 1938.

German Cent. Rk. for Agric. Farm Loan 6s. July 15, 1960.

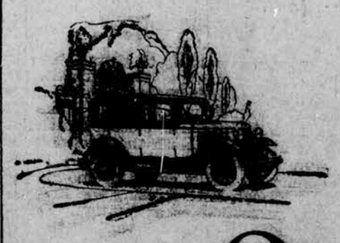
German Cent. Bk. for Agric. Farm Loan 6s. Oct. 15, 1960.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 28.

The weekly cotton statistics, as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, are as follows:—

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1930	Corresponding Week 1930	
Egyptian Cotton Visible	——	804	——	661	bales.
East Indian Cotton, Visible	——	264	——	295	,,
Total Afloat	——	118	——	155	,,
American Afloat	——	51	——	45	,,
East Indian Afloat	——	17	——	53	,,
Takings of American Cotton for the Season to date by:—					
Great Britain	634	24	1,061	30	,,
The Continent	2,401	71	——	——	,,
The Orient	936	33	——	——	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.



Ford

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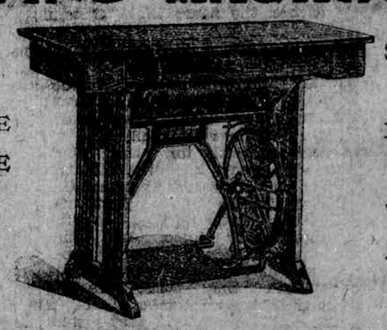

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ZONATILLA OIL	„	2- 8-0	1- 0-0	Postage
ZONA DRAKSHASAVA	„	1-12-0	0-14-0	Extra.
TATO BALM	Tube	0- 8-0	0- 4-0	
SWAN Tooth Powder Small	Bott.	0- 6-0	0- 3-0	

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Religion And Revolution

DOES RELIGIOUS BELIEF OBSTRUCT REVOLUTION IN THOUGHT ?

Ever since the days of Karl Marx, there have been plenty of social radicals who have said that religion, both in its theory and its practice works against economic justice, that it is always and everywhere a counter revolutionary force, in very truth "the opiate of the people."

Stalin has expressed the thought in these words:—

The Party cannot be neutral towards religion and does conduct anti-religious propaganda against all and every religious prejudice because it stands for science, while religious prejudice runs counter to science, because all religion is something opposite to science.

The Party cannot be neutral towards religious prejudices because this is one of the best means of undermining the influence of the reactionary clergy who support the exploiting classes and who preach submission to these classes.

Quotations such as this may be multiplied indefinitely. An analysis of this view point brings to light four main assertions. They are not always stated clearly they are not always explicit but they are always implied. For the sake of clarity I will state them baldly, writes Edmund R. Chafee in "Unity."

The "first" is, that the religious view of the world is false and is opposed to science. The "second", that religion works to prevent revolution by turning the thoughts of the masses from their economic exploitation towards a future life and mystical communion with God. The "third", that religion by its teaching against violence and its inculation of love takes away the fighting edge of the people as they struggle against their oppressors. The "fourth", that religious organisations inevitably become tied up with the ruling class, identify themselves with it and work actively against social change. Let us look at these in turn:

"First": the assertion that science has proved religion false". This is rooted in the idea that modern science has made the great discoveries of our day by strict adherence to the principle that everything is mechanically caused. Now science it is said has searched the universe and can find no God, no evidence of design, no friendliness to man, just blind chance. Thus the explanation of the universe is to be found in materialism. When Marx wrote this idea was widespread and is so to-day. But this assertion that the religious view of the universe is false does not rest on really modern science. It rests rather on the science of yesterday. This decade has brought an astonishing change in the attitude of physical scientists. Matter has dissolved into mathematical equations. Jeans and Eddington and Millikan and others of the greatest names frankly say that materialism and determinism are both played out, that as philosophies they are bankrupt. The whole trend of the last five years has been toward an acknowledgment that reason is at work in the universe, that thought is the source of all things. Science to-day is not in the mood of the science of Marx's day. Science to-day tends more and more to say that mind is at the centre of the universe and this is but another way of saying what the religious man has always said that at the hear of the universe there is something akin to ourselves. Wher it is asserted that science ha proved religion false the science implied is not that of the grea scientists of the past decade but rather the science of the last century.

ABSURD CONTENTION

The "second" proposition of those who believe that "religion' works against the interests of the masses is that it prevents revolution by "turning men's minds from their real economic ill's by promising them illusory and religious goods." What is implied is that religion talks to men of a future life which is really non-existent. There is always the assumption that the critics have proved immortality a myth. But this is absurd for the opponents of religion are in no better logical position on this than the believers, for there is no demonstration that human survival is a mere hope. On the contrary there is an ever growing body of fact in the field of psychical research which looks strongly in the direction of personal survival However all this is somewhat beside the point. The real question is as to the effect of a belief in a future life upon the activity of men in their battle against economic injustice. If men believe in a future state will they not be more content to bear the ills they face because of the prospect that something better is coming? It has often been argued that way but experience doesn't prove it. As a matter of fact many of those who have believed in a future existence have felt that it was all the more important that human souls should not be injured because those injuries might go far beyond this life. Child Labour, for instance, seen from this point of view, is far more deadly than when seen from the earth life alone. Seen from this life it kills the body but seen from the standpoint of continued existence it stunts immortal souls. It seems that there ought to be added zest for social justice on the part of those who believe in another life. As a matter of fact we find that it is so. Those men and women who believed that men have immortal souls have felt that the struggle was far more worth while; they have faced difficulties and been undaunted by them just because of their faith.

COMMUNION WITH THE ETERNAL.

But the belief in a future life is only one phase of this proposition. There is also for the religious man the fact of real communion with the power which has made the earth and the sun and has brought man into being. This communion with the Eternal has proved tremendously important in the lives of multitudes of men and women who have devoted themselves to the struggle for a human society which will give a square deal to all. Such reliance upon non-human energy has not palsied action but has instead inspired it and given it strength to carry on. It is, as William James long ago pointed out, one of the sources of human energy. It seems an unnecessary loss when some radicals so contemptuously toss this aside as of no value in their fight for a new social order.

The third proposition or thesis of those who believe that religion is always a counter revolutionary force is that religion by *teaching love makes it impossible to wage effective warfare against the exploiting class.* They assert that the teaching of Hosea, Jesus, Tolstoy and Gandhi that we ought to forgive our enemies makes it impossible to wage effective war against the oppressors. They say that we must not forgive our enemies but liquidate them. On first impression there does seem to be point to this attack upon religion. Ethical religion of the Hebrew-Christian tradition does indeed teach forgiveness and urges that mercy and kindness be extended even to the enemy who has wronged us. On the surface this does seem absurd. Yet it must be remembered that this doctrine does not mean that nothing is to be done against injustice and wrong. It simply means that for really effective warfare the struggle must be made in the realm of what in the great war we called the "imponderables". We must protest against injustice: we must be willing to suffer to eradicate it, even die for the cause. But the method of attack is not that of the bomb and the torch but rather the method of the old monk Telemachus who sealed the fate of the Roman gladitorial combats by rushing into the arena and taking the blows which were laid upon him. He died but the sight of the old monk's protest shook the popular belief in the rightness of these inhuman spectacles. Now it is the faith of the religious man that this method will do more permanent good towards the achievement of the socialist state than the method of war and violence which has been used since time immemorial but so far has succeeded only in submitting one ruling caste for another. The religious man is strengthened in his faith by the obvious fact that the passions of hate and cruelty which so many social radicals seek to arouse tend to carry over into the new society even if perchance the enemy be repulsed. The hatred aroused demands an object. Former allies turn upon each other. Here in the United States after making peace against Germany we had so much stored up hatred that we had to vent it upon Russia.

FORCE AGAINST FORCE.

But possibly a better illustration is found in the labor movement in New York. Some years ago the employers in the garment trade began to use gangsters in their struggles with the union. The union felt that it could do nothing else but follow suit. It did so and both sides came to use these disreputable tactics. The next step and one that was almost inevitable was for the officers who hired the gagsters to use them to keep themselves in office. From this it was but a short step for the gangsters to dictate to the officers and take over the union themselves. It seemed necessary to meet force with force but the effect of the whole tactic was to smash the union.

In brief then the ethically religious man wants a new social order just as passionately as does the Marxian socialist but he is convinced that it is highly dangerous to rely upon the passion of hatred and the method of violence as the way to get it. He is convinced that history proves, if it proves anything at all, that along this road there is no permanent progress, that the effect of this tactic is merely to replace one group of oppressors by another. Religious revolutionists are convinced that a society based upon brotherhood and justice can be achieved only by methods which are consistent with human solidarity. They are convinced that a good society cannot be secured by an evil tactic.

The *fourth* proposition on which the foe of religion relies is that *religious organizations inevitably get tied up with the ruling class and so work actively to deprive the working class of their birth right.* In this we must grant there is a real element of truth. In Russia that is exactly what happened. The Church and State were one. The priests were the tools of the ruling aristocracy; they did take advantage of the gullibility of the people; they did keep them in ignorance. Moreover it is true that a religious organization, like any other organization, acquires property and special interests and tends for that reason to become conservative. In fact there are some deeply religious men and women who believe that it is a mistake to have any kind of a religious organization just because organization itself tends to kill religion. Surely we must admit there is a real danger here, a danger which not a few religious folk are well aware must be guarded against. Then too there is always the danger that men of great wealth will make large gifts to the church and thus try to stifle its voice on economic and social questions. Revolutionists have been quick to see this danger and they have been right in pointing it out. On the other hand this is not a necessary part of religion as is well shown by the way in which groups within the churches are always the most thorough going critics of those churches. Again we have repeatedly seen here in the United States that at several junctures the churches have done more in defense of the right to advocate social change than the labor groups. I refer particularly to the fact that the churches a few years ago were rather more vocal on the subject of political prisoners than the American Labor Movement.

Thus of the four assertions that lie back of the assumption of many radicals that religion works against economic justice, the first is false, the second is doubtful, the third is untrue, but the fourth is frequently true too frequently indeed for the ease of religious folk. And yet this whole question will be finally settled on the response which religious men and women make to the just demands of the workers. We who believe that there is cosmic support for the urge within men which makes them battle for the day when social classes shall be no more will prove the truth of our belief by our acts far more than by our arguments.

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IS ENGLAND DOWN AND OUT?

BRITISH JOURNAL'S ANALYSIS.

The Englishman is by tradition a grumbler about his own country. In Victorian times England was going to the dogs. To-day she is down and out. The metaphor changes; the sentiment abides. It is, indeed, a sentiment of immemorial antiquity and it may fairly be claimed that our political greatness rests upon it. The whole principle of parliamentary sovereignty is founded on the doctrine that redress of grievances must precede supply, on the view, in other words, that the country is going to the dogs so rapidly that the movement must be arrested at once.

DOGWARD TREND.

A sentiment which has produced such wonderfully successful results must have some substratum of truth, and, in fact, there are a good many occasions in her history when England was not merely progressing dogwards, but had actually reached the kennels. Take, as a most striking example, the contrast between 1763-1783. The former year saw the close of the Seven Years War, the struggle in which England, no longer content to beat off the assaults of France, passed to the offensive, established her supremacy on the seas and, in confirmation of it, annexed the French Colonial Empire. Twenty years later what a bewilwering change! The hereditary enemy again victorious, the newly won Empire disintegrated, the sea-proud British flag withdrawn altogether from the Mediterranean until Nelson hoisted it again at the Nile. Yet less than a generation lies between the year of Britain's deepest humiliation and the final truimph at Waterloo.

These same occasional descents into the depths can be traced all through our history. / Queen Mary's reign saw the final extinction of England's European Empire, which had once stretched from the Channel to the Pyrenees. In 1649 regicide England, given over to revolution and civil war, had forfeited all the prestige which the Tudors had acquired. Even the splendid Victorian age had its weak moments. In the Middle 'sixties, for example, England had been treated with more or less open contempt by the Tsar, the Emperor of the French, and Bismarck.

The truth is, of course, that when a country begins to fall from the very top--a position which it is England's practice to assume—its decline is necessarily swift and conspicuous. What is remarkable in our case is the extraordinary rapidity with which decline has been arrested and the situation restored. Mary's England which lost Calais is less than a lifetime away from Elizabeth's England which defeated the Armada. Only ten years separate the distracted England which Cromwell found from the formidable England which he left. And though the reversals of diplomacy are less melodramatically swift than those of battle, fifteen years takes us from John Russel's humiliations to Disraeli's Pease with Honour.

The speed and brilliancy of our recoveries really give the clue to the bewildering changes in which our history abounds. What distinguishes us throughout the centuries from all other nations, except possibly the French, is our people's refusal to allow their qualities to be bound up with their system of government. Mary, Charles I, George III cherished conceptions of England which failed to appeal to them. Accordingly they ignored them and let the unsupported ideas fall by their own weight. On the other hand, Elizebeth, Cromwell and the two Pitts commanded their enthusiasm. Therefore they put their weight behind their leaders' statesmanship and saw that it prevailed. The anticedent collapse was no more than a symptom of successful transition.—("Saturday Review".

SIGNIFICANT CIRCUMSTANCES.

There are two circumstances which suggest that a parallel transition is in progress to-day. In the first place the pessimism now current is curiously limited. The cotton spinner sighs: but the manufacture of electric apparatus is too busy even to smile. Similarly, the sportsman-athlete looks sorrowfully back to the distant times when we could beat France at tennis and Australia at cricket: but the sportsman-engineer rubs his hands over British speed records by land, sea and air. It is all evidence of the inadequacy of our present system. Ours, it appears, has now become a curate's egg of a machine. It functions well in parts.

Equally significant is the attention which we pay to criticism from abroad. Time was when an Englishman was as good as three foreigners. To-day we give an attentive ear to the American who talks to us about our obsolete machinery, to the Frenchman who examines the causes of the decline in our agriculture, to the German who explains the principle of industrial rationalization, to the Italian and the Russian who instruct us in new conceptions of the State. We feel that there is at present something missing in our scheme of things; perhaps the foreigner will be able to tell us what it is.

STATE AND ECONOMICS.

The exceptionally strong feeling, both for and against, aroused in almost equal measure by Fascism and Bolshevism, gives us a hint as to the nature of the missing element. These two rival systems have one quality in common: both emphatically incorporate economic activities in their conception of the State. Our own State, on the other hand, is utterly helpless in economic affairs. Whitehall can no more settle Labour disputes than Nanking can settle a rebel Tuchun.

The weakness is patent. Nevertheless things could hardly be otherwise. Our present constitutional system is the creation of the nineteenth century. It aimed, and with complete success, at political freedom. But it washed its hands of economic matters and even elevated its policy of abstention into a dogma.

To-day, political issues have largely ceased to matter, whereas economic issues hold the public mind. The future of exports, the revival of agriculture, the value of tariffs, the relations of employers and employed—these are the questions that demand answers now, and to none of them is our present system able even to address itself. Therefore the system is visibly weakening, and short-sighted critics attribute the weakness to the mass of the people who are really busy with something quite different from its maintenance. It is quite true that the old England is going to the dogs. It is also true that we are prepared to let it go. What matters is whether we can make a new England, worthy of her ancestors, to take its place. As yet—witness last week's Parliamentary debates—we have not begun to try.—"Saturday Review."

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY CITY.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a local Municipal school children are asked to bring one anna each to enable the school to purchase a few pictures. I was first led to believe that it was for purchasing dolls for a prize distribution!! I wonder if the Municipallity has really gone so poor as not to be able to provide pictures for these children's schools in the City.

What are the Schools Committee members doing? I believe they get allowances for attending Committee's meetings. They may have to go and attend other meetings elsewhere and perhaps they are overburdened with other work and they cannot spare any time to go and visit these primary schools even occasionally. If pictures are not provided for primary schools, how are school masters, who have to deal with children of tender ages, to do their work as present education advocates Kindergarten methods? Are the schoolmasters expected to buy these pictures from their own ample salaries or to go begging for donations? Cannot these School Committee members themselves spare a portion of their allowances to provide these schools with a few pictures?

Parents do not grudge paying a few annas or even rupees monthly for education of their children if the children really pick up any education in these schools. But the kind of education in schools (primary schools) is anything but satisfactory and yet children have to be sent there in the absence of better facilities just to be huddled up there for few hours at least, so that mothers that may have a little rest at home.

My children who picked up very quickly and intelligently a foreign tongue, without any attention on my part, in a suburban school have not only forgotten what they learnt there after my coming to stay in the City although I tried them first in that same foreign tongue, and they have made no progress whatever in their own vernacular these more than six months, and I do not expect that even in another two or three years to come they would reach the first standard. Almost all residents of my locality agree with me in respect of their children.

There seems to be no regular competent inspecting authority in the Municipal Education Department of Bombay to inspect these schools for the kind of education given, for the measure of improvement made by the children and the quality of the teaching staff. Being a poor clerk myself having to grind all day in the City for my own existence and the subsistence of my family, I have little time to attend to the children at home and the problem of their education really perplexes me.

Is there nobody in this big Corporation of Bombay, who could direct his sympathetic attention to this important subject of juvenile education in the City and do something for the children of the middle class people, 25 per cent of whose income are forced out of them for their civic life in the city by way of house rent alone?

—Yours, etc.,

MUTHU RAMA YAJURVEDI.

Bombay, March 13.

THE NAVAL PACT.

—:o:—

Views Of French Press.

A HELPFUL STEP.

"This new naval accord permits France and Italy to adhere to the London treaty, and effectively ends, at least until 1936, the navy building race between the two countries. Good!

"Now we must use this happy settlement as an instrument to assure the successful issue of the General Disarmament Conference next year."

Those were the keynotes than ran, through the Parisian press comment yesterday on the France-Italian naval accord, reached March 1 after the intervention of Great Britain. They followed publication of the "bases of accord" reached between Paris and Rome, which was made simultaneously Wednesday in Paris, Rome, London, Tokio and Washington, the two latter countries evidently agreeing to the terms.

STILL WARY OF ITALY.

While admitting their pleasure at the ending of the naval race, some commentators regretted that the principle of parity as demanded by the Fascist Government had been permitted to stand, foreseeing a danger later to French colonial interests.

". . . . The accord will give Italy in 1936 an advantageous starting point for a new offensive toward parity," wrote the "Journal des Debats," organ of right wing statesmen. "Our neighbours likewise note that at that date their navy will have the advantage over the French marine of being almost entirely composed of new units, while ours will include a rather large proportion of more or less outmoded ships.

SEE ITALIAN ADVANTAGE

"These facts must from now on be taken into consideration in view of the future, for they practically mark a relative success of the Italian principle of parity, the application of which, if it ever became absolute, would place France in a state of manifest inferiority in the Mediterranean where she cannot concentrate all her naval strength, while Italy can."

As for the conservative "Temps," it had this to say, after expressing pleasure that the naval building race was halted: "These figures. . . . establish incontestably that the interests of our country have been well defended and that the door is closed against any unhappy surprise for anybody, as it is right that it should be when powers conclude a treaty in reciprocal confidence and good faith. . . .

"The naval accord is particularly satisfying because, if a settlement had not been reached, the powers would have gone to the General Disarmament Conference in unhappy conditions, and because, if Italy, dropping her desire for ships of the line, had bent all her efforts on cruisers, by 1936 she would have reached actual equality with us in this category."

REMOVES ENGLISH DANGER.

Commentators concurred in pointing out that not only had the building race between France and Italy been ended, but also that the accord obviated Great Britain's using the special London treaty clause that authorizes her to build ships so that her navy will surpass those of the two strongest continental powers combined.

Henry Barde, political commentator of the radical "Oeuvre," was not optimistic. He said the treaty amounted to nothing, and simply postponed the settlement of the question of parity over which France and Italy split at London last year. He hinted that Italy had acted not so much from a desire for peace but from a lack of money (to continue a naval race.)

But most writers agreed that French interests were secure until 1936, and that Italy had gained enough points to maintain her necessary strength and also her prestige.—"Chicago Tribune "Paris

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DOES BURMA WANT SEPARATION?

MR. MUNSHI ON ACTIVITIES OF BURMA GOVERNMENT

We publish below the concluding portion of Mr. Munshi's speech. He entered a vigorous protest against the attitude of Sir Charles Innes and the Burma Government. "Solemn pledges given to Burmans, which were never intended to be honoured, have been torn up. Deception has been practiced on Burmans from start to finish" He referred to attempts to rush separation through the R. T. C. and to instructions later sent by the British Government. He pleaded for a Referendum and appealed to Government not to allow extra-ordinary powers to the Government of Burma.

PLEA FOR REFERNDUM.

I now come to the next stage of the drama, which was esacted before the Burma Committee, which was presided over by the late Earl Russell, who was then Under-Secretary of State for India. By this time members of the Burma Sub-Committee and the other delegates to the Round Table Conference were inundated with cablegrams from Burma, voicing the protest of large and representative sections of political Burma against Separation and the methods adopted to force Separation down the throat of an unwilling Burma.

ATTEMPTING A "FAIT ACCOMPLI".

My Honourable friend Mr. H. P. Mody, who was a member of the Burma Sub-Commitee, raised the question whether in view of all these representations from Burma, the Burma Sub-Committee could be justified in treating the Separation issue as a closed issue. The late Earl Russell, who was Chairman of the Burma Sub-Committee, was disinclined to allow any discussion on this issue. But luckily for Burma Mr. Isaac Foot, one of the Liberal delegates who sat on the Burma Sub-Committee, urged that in the circumstances of the case the question of Separation could not fairly be treated as a settled issue. When the report of the Burma Sub-Committee, with the dissenting notes of Mr. Mody and Shivrao, came up before the Conference assembled in full committee, the question was once again raised by a number of Indian delegates who discovered that they had been misled into believing that Burma desired Separation, whereas all these representations from Burma pointed to the contrary. The Indian delegates made an attempt to re-open the question, not on any racial or communal grounds, but simply because they felt that these representations from Burma imposed on them a solemn duty to ascertain what Burma really desired before they could allow His Majesty's Government to make any declaration with regard to Separation without defining Burma's political status under the new separated constitution. When the Prime Minister found that there was vehement opposition from the Indian delegates, he was compelled to yied to pressure, and gave a definite assurance that the question of Separation was not a settled issue and that it would be further discussed and considered by the Plenary Session of the Conference.

AMAZING 'VOLTE FACE'.

Then comes the most amazing chapter of this drama. We heard nothing more about Burma till the Prime Minister delivered his concluding speech in which the only reference to Burma was contained in three lines of a studiously equivocal nature. This brief reference to Burma was capable of two interpretations. He then read out a statement on behalf of His Majesty's Government which contained no reference whatever to Burma. The Conference then ended, the Indian Delegates leaving the conference with the impression that the question of Separation was not a settled issue but an open question to be further considered. It was therefore a matter of great surprise to everybody when the very next day the Secretary of State for India made a statement in the House of Commons. I have not got the statement before me, but I am trying to give the House from my memory the purport of this statement. Mr. Wedgwood Benn declared that His Majesty's Government had decided to separate Burma and would proceed to give effect to that decision, and further that the pledge given to Burma as part of British India in the declaration of 1917 held good, and that Burma would have a constitution based on the principle of gradual realisation of responsible Government.

BREACH OF FAITH.

It was then that a full sense of awakening took place in Burma. It was then, if I may use a highly unparliamentary expression, that the people of Burma realised that Sir Charles Innes had sold them a pup. (Laughter and cheers). I apologise to you, Sir, and to the House for using this unparliamentary expression. It is difficult to conceive of a more glaring case of breach of faith. Determined attempts have been made to keep Burma out of the Indian Federation at any cost, regardless of the real desire of Burmans.

Sir, my heart bleeds for Burma. I belong to a microscopic minority —the Parsee community. I have no interest to serve one way or the other. The stand which I take up now, which I have taken in the past, and which I shall continue to take in the future is dictated by my love for Burma and the Burmese race. (Applause). They are a simple, trusting, lovable race. Attempts have been made to sow seeds of discord in Burmese hearts. Solemn pledges given to Burmans, which were never intended to be honoured, have been torn up. Deception has been practiced on Burmans from start to finish. (Cries of 'Shame shame' from the Opposition Benches.)

SUPPRESSION OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Now, Sir, I shall proceed to give the House a brief review of the attitude of the Government of Burma after Caesar came back to Burma as Conqueror. (Laughter and ironical cheers). Recently there has been an attempt on the part of the Government of Burma to suppress the expression of public opinion on the question of Separation. We have recently been subjected to the Burma Ordinance. I do not propose to deal with the Ordinance in the course of this debate. I am only pointing out the fact that there is this Ordinance.

Sir James Crerar: Sir, I may point out that the Ordinance has no reference to the expression of public opinion. It has reference to the terrorist movement or rebellion.

Mr. Jehangir Munshi:—Sir, I take it that my Honourable friend Sir James Crerar has read the Ordinance. He says that it has no reference to the expression of public opinion. The Ordinance and the Bill, which is a reproduction of the Ordinance, confer on the Government of Burma power to arrest and imprison any person without a trial, if the Government of Burma rightly or wrongly asserts that he is connected with certain activities specified in the Ordinance. Sir James Crerar is unable to see the connection between the expression of public opinion on the one hand and the use of the Ordinance or the Bill on the other hand. I shall try and make the position clear to him. My Honourable friend U Kyaw Myint told the House this morning that he could deliver such a fearless speech only in this House and that if he attempted to do so in Burma he would be deprived of his liberty. I do not think his apprehension is unfounded; and I should not be a bit surprised if both of us are arrested and imprisoned under the Ordinance or the Bill as a result of this debate. (Cries of 'Shame, shame' from the Opposition Benches).

ORDINANCE AT WORK.

If the connection between the Ordinance and the free expression of opinion is still not clear to Sir James Crerar, I may have to labour the point further. But I think I have made the point quite clear to him. The Government of India have a serious responsibility in this matter. They cannot ignore sacred obligations, they cannot close their eyes to the fact that the Government of Burma is very keen on the question of Separation, that the Government of Burma is determined to achieve its end by using every power that it can wield in that province. Is it fair or proper on the part of the Government of India, without a searching enquiry, to arm the Government of Burma with such extraordinary powers, which are bound to be used to suppress the free expression of public opinion in Burma against Separation or on any other political issue? The G. C. B. A., which means the General Council of Burmese Associations, is the most powerful organisation in Burma, and it has always been against Separation. This political organisation represents more in Burma than the Congress does in India. I mention this to enable the House to realise the extent of its following in the country. As my Honourable friend U Tun Aung pointed out in the debate that to[redacted] House last month [redacted] ment of Burma h[redacted] tification under t[redacted] Amendment Act [redacted] U Soe Thein [redacted] to be an un[redacted] tion. The House [redacted] imagine what this me[redacted] particular Association [redacted] been put out of action [redacted] ment of Burma. [redacted] obstacle has been r[redacted] the path of Separatio[redacted] CAMPAIG[redacted] AGAI[redacted] MA.

As my Honourab[redacted] U Kyaw Myint pointed out to [redacted] the House this morning, U Ottama, the most influential individual politician in Burma, has been gagged for sometime. He has throughout been against Separation. He cannot open his mouth in Burma. Wherever he goes, he is served with an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. As he was forced to behave like a dumb creature in Burma, he decided to leave the shores of Burma with a view to raise his voice against Separation. When he landed in Calcutta, he was harassed by the Calcutta Police, presumably under instructions from the Government of Burma. He decided to proceed to England to place Burma's case before His Majesty's Government and to inform public opinion in England as to what Burma really desires. The Government of Burma has cancelled his passport, with the result that he can neither express his opinion nor the opinion of the millions of Burmans who follow him either in Burma or in England. The Government of Burma has silenced this formidable opponent.

CHALLENGE TO CRERAR.

Now, Sir, I do ask the Government of India whether they can be a party to such tactics. If the Government of India turn round and tell me that they know nothing of these things, then I charge them with having failed in the discharge of their most elementary duty of exercising proper supervision over the Government of Burma in the interest of the people of Burma. (Applause.) Do we pay fat salaries to these honourable gentlemen sitting on the front Treasury Benches for telling us on the floor of this House that they know nothing about the administration of the Provinces under their charge? My Honourable friend Sir James Crerar has refused to answer any question, has refused to reply to any inquiry, has refused to define the position of the Government of India with regard to the questions raised by this debate.

SECRET INSTRUCTIONS.

I shall now proceed, Sir, to make certain assertions, and I claim that the assertions which I shall make are correct and accurate. If they are incorrect or inaccurate, I take it that my Honourable friend Sir James Crerar will immediately get up and contradict or correct me. If he does not do so, I shall ask the House to accept my assertions as being admitted by the Government of India. My first assertion is that His Majesty's Government have issued instructions to the Government of India and to the Government of Burma to proceed departmentally with all necessary preliminary work with a view to give effect to the decision of separating Burma from India. I assert this and I challenge my Honourable friend Sir James Crerar to contradict me if I am wrong even in the slightest detail of this assertion.

The Hon. Sir James Crerar: I am sorry to interrupt the Honourable Member.

Mr. Jehangir Munshi: I invite an interruption.

Sir James Crerar: But I must at this stage say that the Honourable Member will not be entitled to infer from any silence on my part any consent or want of consent to his propositions. (Ironical cheers).

Mr. Jehangir Munshi: Sir, in this House we conduct debates on well-known Parliamentary principles and not on principles enunciated by Sir James Crerar. (Opposition cries of 'Hear, hear'). I do ask the House to assume that Sir James Crerar cannot contradict the assertions I am making because they are accurate. (Opposition cheers).

BURMANS MUST DECIDE.

There is one thing more, Sir, which I wish to make perfectly clear, and it is this. We members from Burma are not asking the House to decide whether Burma should or should not have separation. As a matter of fact if any member of this House took up that attitude, I should consider it my duty to stand up and protest against it, because it is for Burmans and Burmans alone to decide whether they want Separation or not, and if they want Separation, on what terms they desire it. We have raised a general debate on the issue formulated by my friend U Kyaw Myint in his speech this morning. We are inviting the House to record by its vote the acceptance of a definite formula consisting of three clear points. I shall read out the formula to the House and make our position perfectly clear, not only in this House, but also in our own Province, where a report of this debate is bound to be read with the greatest interest.

THREE PROPOSITIONS.

By voting for U Kyaw Myint's motion "That consideration of the Finance Bill be postponed for one day", this House will be adopting the following definite formula with its three clear points.

(a) This Assembly records its adherence to the principle that it is for Burmans to decide whether to separate from India or to remain a part of the proposed Indian Federation.

(b) This Assembly expresses its concern at the manner in which the question of Separation is being rushed through and treated as a settled issue without an adequate opportunity being given to Burmans to exercise their choice in the matter.

(c) This Assembly urges on the authorities the necessity of testing the real desire of Burmans on the question of Separation by a Referendum to be held under the direct supervision of the Government of India with the aid of a non-official commitee representing every school of Burmese political thought and every shade of Burmese opinion.

We members from Burma cannot imagine any member of this House or anybody in our own Constituency in Burma objecting to this formula, but we can well imagine the Government of Burma having the strongest objection to adopting this formula. It is for this reason that my Honourable friends Sir George Schuster and Sir James Crerar have declared that the Government of India will remain neutral and that no member sitting on the Government Benches will speak on this motion. The Government of India cannot possibly take exception to this motion as it is based on a perfectly fair formula. But on the other hand they are afraid to support it as such support might embarrass the Government of Burma.

Sir, we members from Burma are particularly anxious to carry with us the non-official European members in this House. My Honourable friend Mr. Arthur Moore sitting on the European Benches is a Journalist and must naturally attach very great value to the free expression of public opinion; and I am certain that as a result of this debate leading articles will appear in "The Statesman" voicing the grievances of the unfortunate people of Burma which we have to-day related in this House. (Laughter and cheers.)

CASE FOR REFERENDUM.

I wish to emphasise that we are not asking the Government of India to find out what the Government of Burma wants; we are not asking the Government of India to find out what the European community in Burma wants; we are not asking the Government of India to find out what the Indian community in Burma wants; but we do ask the Government of India to ascertain what the Burmans themselves want, what the Burmans themselves desire for their own country. (Applause) It is with this object that the expression "Burmans", "Burmese political thought" and "Burmese opinion" have been used in the formula which we are asking the House to adopt by this motion. The Government of Burma asserts that it has the people of Burma behind it in the demand for Separation. The G. C. B. A. assert that they represent true Burmese opinion and they further assert that the people of Burma are against Separation. It is not then the obvious duty of the Government of India as a fair minded Government to urge on His Majesty's Government to hold a Referendum to find out what is it that the Burmans themselves desire But such a Referendum must be held under the direct supervision of the Government of India with the aid of a representative non-official Burmese committee, otherwse there is every chance, I will go further and say almost a certainty, of the whole thing being reduced to a farce by the unfair and dominating tactics of the Government of Burma. It is obvious that this must be avoided at any cost.

APPEAL TO INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

During the last three years I have refrained from taking any part in the Separation controversy. But as a friend of Burma, who has tried to serve Burma in the past and who aspires to serve her in the future, I can no longer remain silent. I consider it my duty to sound a note of warning to my Burmese brethren that Burma is on the brink of political destruction. I appeal to the Government of India to help Burma and to see that the Government of Burma does not succeed in closing the door of the Indian Federation in Burma's face regardless of Burma's desire or choice in the matter. (Applause).

Now, Sir, before I sit down I would like to make an appeal to my Honourable friend Sir James Crerar. He is in charge of the Home Department. He is in charge of the preservation of Law and Order in British India. It is he who must scrutinise the applications made by the Government of Burma for extraordinary powers. I appeal to him to look after the people of Burma and to scrutinise every such application for extraordinary powers with the greatest possible care. Such powers are liable to be misused and the abuse of such powers would mean political death to Burma. (Applause).

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"Forced Labour" In The Soviet

TORY PROPAGANDA EXPOSED.

Mr. W. P. Coates writes in the "New Leader":—

"Some of the Tories," remarked a Liberal Member of the House of Lords to the writer a few days ago, "are as terror-stricken at the possible success of the Five-Year Plan as their forbears were at the possible repercussions of the French Revolution."

The Peer's succinct statement summarised pretty accurately the main underlying aim of the present anti-Soviet stunt.

It will be remembered that on November 25 last Mr. Snowden, in reply to a Tory, said that no evidence had been advanced by that gentleman's Party in support of their contention that "forced and convict" labour is being used in the Soviet timber export trade.

ABSURD DOCUMENTS.

The Tories immediately got busy, and on December 1, 1930, Sir Hilton-Young sent a statutory declaration to the Prime Minister, signed by "three escaped Russian prisoners," together with a covering letter by that gentleman himself. It is difficult to decide which of the two documents is the most absurd. In the covering letter Sir Hilton states: "The industry is apparently manned mainly by prisoners." Now, there are over two million men engaged in the timber trade and the work of felling, hauling and transporting is scattered over an enormous area. It is obvious that it would require a large army to superintend the work of over two million convicts under such conditions.

In the affidavit we are informed that "about 500 prisoners were employed for loading each ship." The steamers used in this trade have a registered tonnage of about 800 tons. Immediately I read the statement I phoned the superintendent of a big London dock and asked him how many men he would appoint to load such a boat with timber. He replied: "Three gangs of twelve men each, in all thirty-six." Let us assume that as many as fifty dockers would be employed in Archangel on such a steamer, even then there would be an exaggeration of 1,000 per cent.

A MATCHLESS LIE!

The statutory declarations because progressively more absurd. The next came from "a former high Ogpu official," and was specially featured by the "Times." In the course of his contribution, this gentleman seriously asserted:

"Every prisoner engaged in forest work has to fell and strip 35 timber logs a day. He must start out for the job early in the morning while it is dark, and is given a box of matches in order to be able to find the trees marked down for felling." —("Times," January 31, 1931.)

Just visualise for a moment trying to find one's way through a dense forest in the depth of winter with four to six feet of snow on the ground with a box of matches. Has Mark Twain ever beaten that?

The "Whites" were by this time apparently convinced that the "Die-Hards" would swallow anything. At any rate, the next essay threw its predecessors completely in the shade. On this occasion we were regaled with a symposium of nine statutory declarations, which Commander Bellairs sent to the Prime Minister.

The signatories of the declarations state:—that there were "662,000 prisoners in the timber camps"; that "the soil remains more or less frozen all the year round"; that "in winter the work goes on uninterruptedly from five in the morning till eight in the evening"; that "in winter every prisoner had to saw down 35 trees at soil level."—("Times," February 9, 1931.)

Dr. Ferguson ("who had been medical inspector of lumber camps in Northern Canada"), in a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" of February 11, 1931, pointed out: that "no trees could possibly grow" in soil more or less frozen all the year round: that "as the sun rises in these regions in the winter time at 9 a.m. and sets at 4 p.m. the men must be working for eight hours in total darkness, and that in a dense forget": that it would be impossible to cut "down a tree at soil level . . . . with six feet of snow on the ground and everything frozen solid." Further, in a letter to the writer, Dr. Ferguson states:—

"An average of thirty fir trees, worth cutting, to the acre is considered a good average, so that each man clears an acre a day, and as there are 640 acres to the square mile, and 662,000 prisoners at work, they would cut one thousand square miles a day. They would have to change camp on the run to keep up with the cut."

IMPOSSIBLE TASKS.

On the basis of these statistics, in three months (which is the annual period of work in the forest area round Archangel they would clear an area exceeding the total area of Great Britain, and would cut about 70,000,000 standards of timber, which would be valued at approximately £1,200,000,000. Great Britain is, I believe, the biggest importer of timber in the world, but even her imports were valued last year at less than £43,000,000.

What is behind this agitation? No one believes that the "Die-Hards" are actuated by concern for the conditions under which the Russian lumber workers are employed. The question admits of an easy answer. First, the Swedish and Finnish exporters can no longer exploit the British consumer as they did in the past. The "Times" of January 9, 1931, stated:—

"In the trade there is not a great deal of sympathy with the Swedish and Finnish exporters in the difficulties in which they find themselves owing to the Russian imports into Britain, because, they state, these firms showed little consideration for Britain in their war-time prices," and they might have added, post war-time prices.

THE REAL MOTIVE.

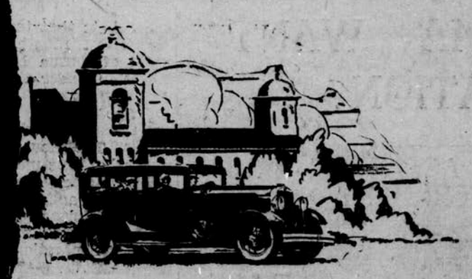
However, the most important reason for the agitation is the one given in the opening paragraph, viz., fear of the Five-Year Plan. Both in this country and France, certain powerful interests have never reconciled themselves to the existence of the Soviet Government. At first they persuaded themselves that it could not last, but now they fear it will be, within measurable time a tremendous success, they are advocating a policy far more drastic and reactionary than that of 1927. In that year Mr. Baldwin severed diplomatic relations, but allowed trade relations to continue. Now the Tories, not simply the "Die-Hards," are advocating a complete blockade. The "Times," in a leader on February 6, 1931, spoke about the problem.

"which is created by the establishment of an immense monopoly controlling, as a single business, the whole of the production and commerce of an Empire covering one-sixth of the Earth's surface . . . the Government should discuss with other countries affected what remedies it is possible to apply . . . A Government who forbid all trade with their own nationals cannot claim a right to trade with the nationals of advocating a complete blockade. other Governments.

On the same day the "Morning Post" stated editorially that "the two systems . . cannot well exist in the same world."

Six days later Sir Robert Horne, Lord Brentford, and others issued a statement in the course of which they frankly stated that their aim was "to wreck the Plan"—i.e., thhe Five-Year Plan—by depriving the Soviet "of our free market."

The bogus cry of "Prison Labour" is the latest pretext to wreck the biggest attack on poverty in human history—viz., the Five-Year Plan—by the organisation of a boycott of the U.S.S.R. This is daylight clear now.



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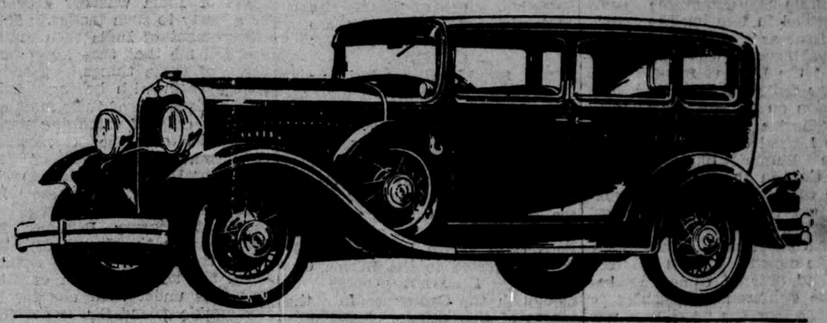

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PLIGHT OF NATIVE WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

How White Policy Keeps Them In Economic Serfdom

Julius Lewin writes in "New Leader":—

The Independent Labour Party which has recently been formed in the Cape Peninsula is likely to play an important role in South African politics. For the rival factions of the existing S. A. Labour Party are equally unreliable in the matter of Native policy, and since all Union politics are really Native affairs, true Socialists did not care to be associated with the S.A.L.P. The new I.L.P. firmly refuses to countenance racial discrimination of any kind, and it is this feature of its programme which distinguishes it from all other political parties. With the co-operation of the Cape Fabian Society, another new organisation on a non-racial basis, there is now every hope that the Socialist Movement will begin to flourish in a country where it has in the past never given itself a fair chance.

The tasks before it are sufficiently large. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that colour permeates every aspect of politics, in South Africa. Yet the only people who have ever shown that they have the welfare of the Natives genuinely at heart belong to a conservative school of political thought, and usually they are unaware of the full implications of the policy which they vaguely suggest.

WORSE AND WORSE.

The new energy of a body of people who have been politically homeless for many years, comes belatedly enough. The position of the Native population has been growing worse and worse, and even now the Government contemplates imposing further restrictions upon them. The latest of these is contained in the Native Service Contract Bill which will be introduced by the Minister of Justice during this session of Parliament. Amongst other things, the Bill provides for the compulsory infliction of lashes by a magistrate for a breach of contract of service (which is already a criminal offence), "as in that way alone can farmers be prevented from assaulting Natives themselves, and very often ill-treating them."

Such a measure is not likely to achieve its object of compelling more Natives to remain in the countryside, where the farmers continually complain of the shortage of labour. This is due to the fact that conditions of work on the farms encourage Natives to seek employment in the towns. In the Northern provinces farm labour is often done entirely without wages, because some coarse food and scanty accommodation or, perhaps, old clothes are ample reward. When wages are paid, ten shillings a month is a normal rate.

OVERCROWDED RESERVES.

The Native Reserves are terribly overcrowded and quite inadequate to support the numbers herded within them. Except in the Cape, Natives are legally prohibited from buying or even hiring land outside the scheduled areas, which form about 12 1/2 per cent. of the total territory in the Union. The European population of 1 1/2 millions actually owns more than 80 per cent. of the land.

But most white South Africans believe that the Natives deliberately abandon a distant Arcadia to indulge a capricious preference for town life. Sometimes a Cabinet Minister or a City Councillor will permit himself a sufficiently profound analysis to assert that it is "the glamour of the cinema" or "the mystery of night life" which lures the Native to the worst slums of the cities. Ignoring the stubborn fact that all mining and industrial activity are built upon cheap Native labour, the average citizen is capable of displaying a sullen resentment at the very presence of the Natives in urban areas, where they are confined, as to residence, in Native locations that are incredibly squalid and inhuman.

The Native will be fortunate if he can find employment in the city (no one cares about Native unemployment) at £3 or 4 a month. Out of that sum he supports his entire family, pays a high railway fare to and from the location, and a higher rent to the municipality, and then struggles to pay for his children's schooling.

THE COLOUR BAR.

The Native has no recognised status in industry, and cannot hope to do anything but the roughest unskilled work. On the gold mines of the Rand, which set the standard for Native labour through out the country, a colour bar operated ever since the Boer War without any statutory basis. In 1923 it was declared illegal by the Transvaal Supreme Court, which said:—

"It does not discriminate between persons because of their skill or want of skill, or other personal disqualifications; it absolutely prohibits a large section of the population from being so employed at all, because the colour of their skin does not happen to be white..... The prohibition, indeed, is quite general and absolute in respect of all machinery, no matter where erected and where used, whether, e.g., in flour or sugar mills, pottery, or brickmaking works, or even used on a dam or reservoir. Such restrictions of the right of the citizen to so employ skilled and competent coloured persons, or of such persons to be so employed, could never have been contemplated by the Legislature, and are unreasonable, and even capricious and arbitrary."

But at the earliest opportunity the Government, with the assistance of the South African Labour Party, passed the Colour Bar Act, which restored the status quo in explicit terms. The European Trade Unions claim that such legislation is necessary to protect them against capitalism, which would otherwise not scruple to employ as many Natives as possible for skilled work at lower rates of pay, leaving white men workless. It has not occurred to them that the amount of unorganised Native labour available is still the measure of their own weakness, and they are too ignorant to benefit by the history of British Trade Unionism.

MR. BALLINGER'S SERVICE.

They have not assisted the Natives to form their own Unions; almost single-handed, and in the face of tremendous difficulties, Mr. Ballinger is doing them that superlative service. The right of the Native workers to combine in Trade Unions is still contested, and has never been recognised by Parliament. In fact, it is a crime for Natives (but not for Europeans) to strike under any circumstances. In sentencing Native strikers to imprisonment, the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg was once able to say:—

"While in gaol they would have to do the same work as they had been doing, and would carry out the employment with an armed escort, including a guard of Zulus armed with assegais and white men with guns. If they refused to obey orders they would receive lashes as often as might be necesary to make them understand that they had to do what they were told."

Yet the ordinary South African, confronted with the series of degrading disabilities which is imposed on non-Europeans, will merely ask: "Would you allow your sister to marry a native?" A social red herring is constantly drawn across the trail of economic issues, for "white civilisation" must be preserved in "a white man's country." If a political scientist's work leads him to the conclusion that South African society is "a white aristocracy based on a big black foundation of helots," the Prime Minister protests "that if that is our method of submitting facts scientifically, then the sooner the scientists of South Africa preserve silence about it the better."

The Natives were long ago disposed of their land, and it has been the policy of successive Governments to drive them, by taxation or other devices, to work for Europeans. To-day the situation is such that even the administration of justice is admittedly tainted by colour prejudice. In these circumstances it is not surprising that Communism is steadily gaining ground in South Africa, in spite of the suppression of "agitators" and the effects of tear-gas bombs.

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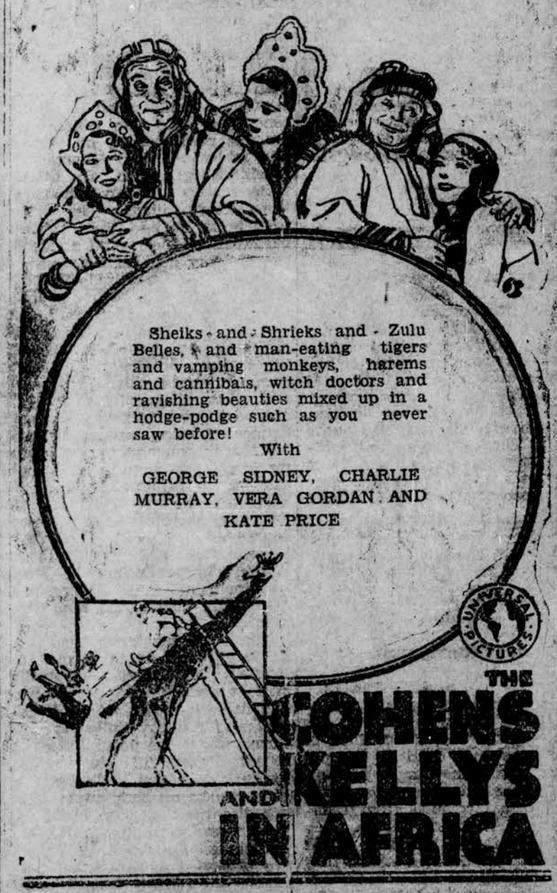
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THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

APPOINT COMMITTEE TO PREPARE SCHEME FOR EDUCATIONAL COLONY.

Capt. J. W. Petavel Unfolds Scheme Before Parsis

In the course of his address delivered at the Blavasky Lodge on Wednesday, on the Parsi education problem, Capt. J. W. Petavel said:—

What concerns us first is that the technical progress, which has brought about the present unemployment, which has closed the old doors to your sons, has opened a new one, incomparably wider than the old. Intelligence and earnestness only are needed to turn the position of despair into one of bright hope.

Now let me put this into the concrete. You are all aware that Sir Daniel Hamilton has obtained the approval of the Government for a scheme to train educated young men to be organisers of rural co-operation. Every economist knows that by means of a great co-operative organisation, we might utilise the vast unutilised labour, and develop the undeveloped resources of rural India.

Such a co-operative organisation might in fact restore, in a new and better form the ancient economic system of the country. It would really organise the peasants to produce the various necessaries of life for themselves in the old plan.

Now as the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee insisted, and as Dr. Tagore and Sir Daniel Hamilton insist to-day there should be no lack of employment for your young men if you would put your education system right; the rural co-operative organisation might easily afford industrial, commercial and professional work for every educated man in India.

INDIA'S PROBLEMS ARE WORLD PROBLEMS.

But now I have just returned from Europe, where I have been pleading with people to reflect on the fact that India's problems in the present crisis are the world's problems and that they could do nothing better than to co-operate with those in India who are working for solutions, helping them energetically.

I have not been unsuccessful. I have managed with the help of the International save the Children Union, and of the International Social Secretary of the Salvation Army, to issue an appeal which is now being circulated in Europe and America, asking people of good-will and foresight to help in this great and universal crisis.

I shall now tell you what exactly they have been asked to do and this will bring my pleading still more into the concrete.

A BRILLIANT EXAMPLE.

We have had in Switzerland a brilliantly successful example of an organisation, employing a few hundred people producing the principal necessaries of life for themselves so that it pays them mainly, not in money, but in kind, in the various things they need in their daily lives. Now owing to the efficiency of modern methods these people produce more than they consume. The surplus production suffices to make the concern a paying one in the full commercial sense, and to enable the workers to receive a bonus after a certain time, in addition their maintenance. In Europe, where owing to habits and climatic conditons, people's requirements are not simple, such colonies have been established as yet only for those who are incapable of earning their living in the ordinary manner. In India where the climate simplifies many things, we might have industries of the kind in which peasants would work and return home after a time, with a cow, an agricultural implement, or something for use on their holdings or in their homes, or even with a little money.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR INDIA.

As these organisations can pay commercially and as they are independent of markets, they might be multiplied to any extent. They would, of course, have to sell some produce, for there would be things they would have to buy from outside, and payments they would have to make in money. But as they would produce what everybody uses daily, food stuffs clothes, furniture and other daily necessaries, their Shareholders would be able easily to buy from them as much as they would need to sell.

There is every reason to anticipate that when such organisations are started in India, they will multiply with the rapidity with which railways multiplied when the practical demonstrations had been given. The appeal, I have spoken of is to people of Good will to take shares in a company to be formed to establish such organisations in India.

EDUCATIONAL COLONIES.

We must establish educational colonies in which the young, with the help of modern methods, will undoubtedly be able to earn quite usefully while learning. The poorest as well as the richest of them will then be placed under the best conditions during their plastic years.

There is such a variety of ways in which educational colonies could be organised that all I can do here is to suggest your forming a committee to decide what form would commend itself best to you. Plans I have given have been published in the reports of the Calcutta University Commission, Appendix Vol. VII, p. 18, in that of the Bihar and Orissa Vocational Education Committee, of the Bengal Government Unemployment Enquiry Committee, and in several of my books on the subject. Such colonies would carry on agriculture by modern methods which give useful training for any boy, whether he is to become an agriculturalist or not. Then would have various industries building carpentering, smithy, machine shops, tailoring, shoe-making, bakery, laundry, electrical fittings, and all would be used for the practical education of the boys. The cost of a colony would depend on so many factors that an estimate is extremely difficult to give. One might say, however, that one would hope to find it possible to establish a colony for a hundred boys for a couple of lacks, half of which perhaps would be spent on the productive industries of the colony.

COLONIES FOR POOR.

The educational colonies for the poor will be simply the organisations of which I was speaking just now, producing necessaries for their own workers. Thus the same solution is required for the two great human problems; that of the care of the young to mould them during their "plastic age," and that of giving to all the opportunity to earn their bread.

Thus it was that I issued the appeal to which I have already referred saying that I was coming to India to start the educational colony, with whatever means I possess, and asking all who can feel for our needlessly suffering children and fellowmen to help me.

I pointed out in my appeal that a service of incalculable value might be rendered to India by directing the attention of her patriots to this possibility, which is extraordinarily hopeful for her in every way.

You need educational Colonies to solve the bread problem for your own poorer brethern, and you will realise the urgent need to turn the attention of Indian patriots to constructive plans, if India is to go forward hopefully and safely and not dangerously to the progress upon which she has set her heart.

The whole world has heard of the princely charitable gifts of your great philanthropists of your Tatas, Petits, Wadias, Readymoneys, Camas. Here indeed is a call upon your enlightened and world-wide philanthropy; a call to you to give other Indian Com-

[illegible] a lead.

PARSEE EDUCATION.

Now I must make it quite clear how this bears on the question of education in general and Parsee Educations in particular.

Now a days "Vocational Education" is the slogon and all condemn the present system. Unfortunately however when practical people apply their minds to this question they see nothing but notes of interogation? What Vocational training can we give in the schools that we can honestly say, will fit boys to make a living?

The economist will tell you that, under present conditions, any vocation for which you might educate a boy is quite likely by when he grows up, to have become so over-stocked that it would be madness for him to enter it.

No wonder, then, that people are "apathetic". No one can be very enthusiastic about a reform that would be more or less of a pretence.

A few intelligent people could turn despair into hope.

But as the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee insisted, this crisis is the opportunity of those who can show intelligent earnestnees to do immense good. If we give our boys their vocational training in good educational colonies, we

(Continued on page 10)

A MOCK EXECUTION OF BHAGAT SINGH.

Tragic Sequel To Boys' Pranks

—:o:—

LAD OF 12 SUCCUMBS

(From a Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, April 3.

On March 30th some boys of Katpadi, a village 35 miles from Mangalore, acted a mock execution of Bhagat Singh. A boy of 12 was made to stand on a stool and a nooze of rope was wound round his neck. When the stool was removed the boy's eyes began to reel and he frantically was moving his hands and legs. Some boys thought that he was doing as Bhagat Singh did, and others got frightened and ran away. The boy succumbed immediately.

KERALA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Badagara In April

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, April 1.

It is understood the Kerala political conference organised by the Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Badagara at the end of this month. Preliminary arrangements have not yet commenced, but it is expected that they will be taken up soon after the return of the Kerala delegates at the Karachi Congress. It is understood on good authority that a prominent Congressman from Bombay will preside over the Conference.

RE-ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED SEDITION.

Mr. C. Sreedhar, formerly Editor of the Kerala Congress Bulletin who was released following the Gandhi-Irwin agreement was again arrested at Ernakulam by the Cochin Police for alleged publication of some seditious literature. He is being produced before the District Magistrate of Trichur.

NAIR WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Mrs. Swaminathan, wife of the late Dr. Swaminathan of Madras, has, it is understood, consented to preside over the third session of the Nair Women's Conference which is to be held at Chowwara, Cochin State, on the 12th and 13th inst. It is also understood that the Nair Conference also will be conducted along with the Women's Conference.

COMPLETION OF COCHIN HARBOUR.

Following the completion of the Cochin Harbour Scheme, Mr. R. C. Bristow, the Engineer-in-charge, has been considering a new colonisation scheme by which the Venduruthy reclamation area will be converted into a small town. The introduction of a new post and Telegraph Office and business places mark the beginning of this Scheme.

H. M. S. "Tiger" On Way To Being Scrapped

LONDON, April 2.

Rugby.—On the return of the Atlantic Fleet to Home waters yesterday, the H. M. S. "Tiger" made for Devonport to pay off, preparatory to being scrapped under the Washington Convention. Before sailing, she had been stripped of all her presentation plate, which included some of Nelson's famous dinner service. Her crew in accordance with tradition, made the ship spick and span as if she were on review and at a signal from the Commander-in-Chief she passed amidst cheers down a long line of ships, and then turned on her last voyage disappearing into the mists with her band playing "Auld Lang Syne".—B. O. W.

"Glorious" Disaster

—:o:—

RUSHING AT 30 KNOTS AT TIME OF ACCIDENT

Emigrants Crushed Due To Terrific Impact

LONDON, April 3.

Malaga.—It appears that the "Glorious" was rushing at 30 knots to rescue a seaplane which had fallen into the sea during the manoeuvres of the British Mediterranean Squadron when she collided with the "Florida" which was making 17 knots. The impact was so terrific that over half the port side of the "Florida" was stove into the hold in which emigrants are lying crushed in. The prow of the "Glorious" was battered and bent. One of the crew was killed on the spot and several were injured. One had his legs crushed.

"GLORIOUS" SAILS FOR GIBRALTER.

The "Glorious" sailed for Gibralter in the evening with two dead and seven injured, who could not be landed owing to bad weather. The Civil Governor has appealed for 300 beds for the stranded passengers of the 'Florida."—Reuter.

SECTION 144 EXTENDED IN AGRA

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, April 1.

During the communal disturbances the District Magistrate promulgated Section 144, prohibited persons from carrying lathis, weapons and arms for only 15 days. The period being over on the 31st of March, the Section has been extended for 2 months more. The Curfew order prohibiting persons from going out of houses after 10 p.m. ends to-day. It is expected that it will also be extended. Owing to the Cawnpore riots the authorities are taking precautionary measures to avert any disturbance.

The birthday of Lord Mahabir was celeberated here on the 30th and 31st ultimo. The presedential chair was occupied in the four meetings by Messrs. Gulabchand Doshi, Mahendra Ji, Seth Achal Singh Ji and Seth Nemichand Lokar repectively. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Kisheri Dass Bajpei, Padam Singh Jain and other Kavi Sammelan was held and poems recited. Students of all Jain schools assembled examined and given prizes.

NASIK'S "ROBIN HOOD" SHOT DEAD?

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

NASIK, April 2.

It is reported that Nana Mukund Koli, otherwise known as Nana Farari, "the Robin Hood of Nasik" was shot dead by the police early this morning. He was found concealed in a cave, within a hill, a few miles from Trimbak, near Waghera village. As the police force reached their destination at dead of night, they were suddenly faced with a volley of shots fired by Nana, who was shot dead by the bullet of one of the policemen, who retaliated. The dead body is brought to Trimbak.

SHORTAGE OF DRINKABLE WATER IN BHAL TRACT

Bombay Minister Urged To Remove Grievance

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 2.

The Hon. Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister of Local Sef-Government, had an interview at Ahmedabad with Mr. Ishwarlal Vyas, President of the Taluka Local Board, Dhandhuka, when the latter strongly put forth the case of Bhal tract as regards he terrible distress felt by the people owing to the extreme shortage of drinkable water in the Summer. He reminded him that the tract becomes totally impassable in monsoon, and in the absence of mettalled roads the villagers feel entire helplessness to secure any outside help. He complained that a tract producing wheat, cotton and cattle was grossly neglected by the Government, and he hoped the Minister would not rest till justice was done to it by attending to the most primary needs of the people.

SITUATION IN BURMA.

"Difficulty Of Getting Information"

SIGNS OF RETURNING CONFIDENCE

RANGOON, April 2.

A press communique states that two R. A. F. planes which recently made a flight all over the disturbed area in Tharrawaddy and Insein detected two small concentrations of rebels, in each case the rebels numbering less than 20. The communique, also giving a brief appreciation of the situation says that the rebellion followed with utmost fidelity the lines of rebellions which broke out in the past, that is sudden rebellion with absolute secrecy and without warning which, when it failed, tended to lapse into general lawlessness accompanied by dacoity and robbery. The Tharrawaddy rebellion began with an attempt to overthrow the Government but the attempt failed. The rebels then broke up and the rebellion passed in to the second phase and the problem became, not one of dealing with organised resistence on a large scale, but of suppressing a large number of small dacoit gangs. One of the main difficulties has been the difficulty in obtaining information. Dacoit gangs attacked village headmen and other village officers and any one who gave information was in danger of being murdered. Partly for this reason and partly because many villagers were in league with the dacoits, information was almost impossible to obtain. The first aim, therefore, was to restore confidence, and with this object in view, the number of civil police in Tharrawaddy and Insein was increased and reinforcements of military police were sent to the districts.

There are now more than 700 military police in the two districts. Tharrawaddy sub-division is divided into fifteen areas and in each area a mixed force of civil and military police is stationed under the command of European officers. The duty of these forces is to patrol their areas, engage any bands they might locate, organise their own intelligence system and put down dacoities. Detachments of the 2/15 Punjabis are stationed at strategic points along the railway line, whence they can be moved rapidly whenever required. This scheme was in full working order about the end of February. The reverses that the rebels recently met with in Insein will have far-reaching effect. Dacoities continue in Tharrawaddy District but they have become fewer during the last fortnight and have generally been comparatively trivial affairs.

"SIGNS OF RETURNING CONFIDENCE."

There are also signs of returning confidence. More information is coming in, many dacoits have been arrested, cases of resistance to dacoits by villagers are becoming more frequent and villagers who formerly hastened to surrender their guns are now applying for arms in order that they may defend themselves. The situation has recently been reviewed again in consultation with the military authorities and it is now proposed gradually to modify the area scheme with the object of reconstructing the civil administration, selected police stations being armed and the ordinary compliment of civil police being strengthened by a small striking force of military police, additional civil police stations are being built and severe action will be taken against villagers known to be in league with dacoit gangs or known to harbour and give information to such gangs.

Concurrently, strenuous efforts are being made to hunt down these gangs. Liberal rewards are being offered for the capture of leaders and pardons will be freely offered to persons, provided they are unwanted for murder or dacoity with murder who give information leading to the capture of leaders. It is hoped that the adoption of these measures will enable the Government soon to restore order in the disturbed districts.—A. P.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

"Progress Continued To Be Satisfactory In 1929-30"

The following are extracts from the report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1929-30.

Government reviewed, as recently as October 1930, the Annual Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1928-29. They also published during the last year a general review of the education position in this Presidency. They do not propose therefore to deal in much detail with the report for the year 1929-30.

Government are pleased to note that progress continued to be maintained during the year under report in spite of financial difficulties. The recognised institutions increased by 231 to 15,912. Under present conditions, Government are inclined to lay more stress on the consolidation of the ground won and on improvement, particularly with regard to those defects which have been pointed out by the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Committee than on numerical expansion. The largest increase was naturally in the number of primary schools which rose from 14,606 to 14,819. These schools were distributed among 10,831 out of a total of 26,831 inhabited villages and towns. While it is clear that much remains to be done, before the provision of facilities for primary education can be regarded as satisfactory. The total number of pupils under instruction increased from 12,30,840 in 1928-29 to 12,62,244 during the year under report. i.e., by 2.6 per cent., of whom 10,00,818 were boys and 2,61,426 girls. The total expenditure on public instruction rose by over Rs. 6-3/4 lakhs to over Rs. 403 lakhs. The expenditure from provincial revenues alone increased by Rs. 13,19,454 to Rs. 2,11,19,841. Of the total expenditure on education 52 per cent, as against 50 per cent. in 1928-29, was met from provincial revenues, 17.1 per cent. from funds of local bodies, 18.6 per cent, from fees and 12.3 per cent. from other miscellaneous sources.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Practical experience of the working of the new University Act brought to light several defects which hampered the smooth administration of University affairs and necessitated amendments in some provisions of the Act. In the middle of the year under report the School Leaving Examination Board ceased to function and the control of the Matriculation Examination was taken over directly by the University. During the year under report the Legislative Council sanctioned the proposal to open the Ismail College at Andheri, the handsome buildings of which were erected from a donation made by Sir Muhammad Yusuf Ismail Government are glad to learn that on the whole Heads of Colleges were able to maintain good discipline among students and that the work of colleges was not greatly disturbed by outside movements.

Secondary Education:—The total number of Anglo-Vernacular (High and Middle) schools for Boys increased by 31 to 482 and the number of pupils in them from 88,462 to 91,500, i.e., an increase of 3.4 per cent. The total expenditure on these schools increased by Rs. 1,51,490 to Rs. 56,76,578 of which 26.3 per cent was met from Provincial revenues. Government are concerned to learn that the Standard of English, specially in aided and recognised schools, is low, and take the opportunity of drawing the attention of all concerned to the remark of the Examiners for the Matriculation Examination of 1930: "It is indeed a very sad commentary on our present system of secondary education that our pupils after a continuous study of the language for a period of 7 years should fail to write English which is grammatically correct, let alone idiomatic or colloquial."

Primary Education:—The total number of primary schools for boys and girls increased by 213 or 1.4 per cent to 14,819, and the number of pupils in them by 28,790 to 10,78,894, i.e. an increase of 2.7 per cent. The total expenditure on primary education increased by Rs. 3,28,640 to Rs. 2,01,52,307, the increase being chiefly due to the introduction of schemes of expansion and the application of the revised scales of pay to teachers appointed after June 30th, 1923. Of the total expenditure, 62.6 per cent, was met from Provincial funds, 26.9 per cent. from School Board funds, 2.5 per cent. from fees and 8 per cent. from other sources. Expenditure on primary education formed 50 per cent. of the total expenditure on education.

GIRLS' EDUCATION.

Although the total number of institutions of all classes for Girls showed a decrease of 6 from the figure of 1,935 for 1928-29 the number of girls under instruction rose by 12,668 to 2,61,426, i.e., an increase of 5.1 per cent., 1,63,709 girls were in institutions for girls and 92,717 in those for boys. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total female population was 2.9 per cent., in 1929-30 against 2.7 per cent. in 1928-29. The increase in the number of girls under instruction was particularly noticeable in colleges and high schools. In colleges their number increased by 158 to 650, in high schools by 1,663 to 14,111., and in primary schools by 11,953 to 2,32,550. The total expenditure on Girls' institutions excluding those for Europeans was Rs. 54,15,339 against Rs. 52,96,688 in the preceding year. This represents 15.6 per cent. of the total direct expenditure on education.

Muhammadan Education:—The number of Muhammadans under instruction in all classes of institutions in the Presidency proper in 1929-30 was 1,49,576 which represents an increase of 0.9 per cent. only in the number of Muhammadan pupils during the year under report against an increase of 3.2 per cent. during 1928-29. It is noted with regret that the literacy figure for Muhammadans is still substantially short of that for the advanced Hindus. The progress in higher and and secondary education was better than that for the preceding year as the increase in the number of students in colleges and secondary schools during 1929-30 was over 22 per cent. and 10 per cent respectively.

Education of Intermediate and Backward Classes.—There was a rise of 16,710 or 2.9 per cent. in the number of pupils belonging to the Intermediate and Backward classes under instruction. Government are pleased to notice the growing desire for higher education among these classes as revealed by the increase in the number of pupils both in the secondary schools (614) and colleges (181). It is particularly gratifying to note an increase of over 10 per cent. in the number of pupils under instruction belonging to the aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

KAYE DON'S MOTOR BOAT SPEED RECORD

Speed Of 103.49 Miles An Hour

Buenos Aires.—Kaye Don has established the motor boat speed record. He reached a speed of 103.73 miles an hour.

OFFICIAL TIME.

The official time for Kaye Don's speed record—which is for the nautical mile—is 103.49 miles per hour.—Reuter.

Record Holiday Crowds In London

LONDON, April 2.

Rugby.—Despite the threat of the inclement weather over Easter, railways and omnibus services are preparing to deal with record holiday crowds; and the Ministry of Transport and motoring organisations are appealing to all road users carefully to observe the new "Road Code" with a view to prevent the large number of fatal accidents usually associated with Easter traffic. The Imperial Airways report heavier bookings than at any previous holiday, for the service between London and the Continent.—B. O. W.

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